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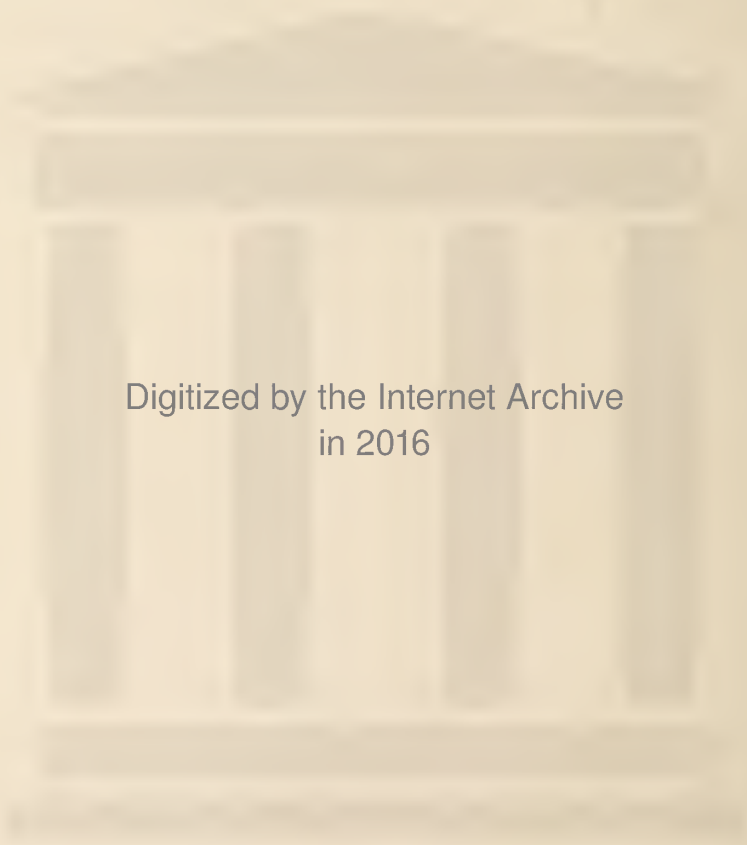
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## CHINESE REPOSITORY.

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 VOL. X.—AUGUST, 1841.—No. 8.
 

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ART. I. *Notices of Chusan: its geological formation; climate; productions; agriculture; commerce and capabilities; people, &c.*

IN continuation of the article on Chusan in the June number, a few remarks on the geology of the island and coast, extracted from the Calcutta Journal of Natural History, may not be uninteresting. The article in that Journal was written by lieutenant Ouchterlony, Madras engineers.

“The prevailing rock of the island belongs to the ancient volcanic class, and comprises many varieties, but principally clay-stone, clay-stone porphyry, felspar, compact and porphyritic, and trachyte.

“In portions of the cliffs on the south and north coasts, the rocks are observed to assume a columnar structure, and dykes and masses of greenstone burst through the beds of clay-stone on various points, indurating and altering them to a considerable extent. On the west coast, the clay-stone porphyry assumes a slaty or laminated structure, and appears to be quarried extensively both for use on the island and for exportation to the main land, affording excellent slabs for paving and for floors, and good blocks for common building purposes. A coarse conglomerate is also to be seen, intervening between beds of the claystone, imbedding angular fragments of many descriptions of igneous rocks, and passing into a compact and workable porphyry, which is also quarried and made use of for pillars, blocks for corn mills, basement slabs, &c., &c. The very best materials for road-making and repairing are readily procurable in most parts of the island; and for buildings of any descriptions in the sea-port town of Tinghae, such as barracks, warehouses, docks &c., stone could be



quarried to almost any extent from the neighborhood of Sin-kong, on the western coast, and delivered in Chusan bay by water conveyance at an economical rate. No limestone is of course procurable on the island, and the small quantity of lime which is used by the natives is obtained from shells of the *Ostrea* tribe, which it is probable abound among the islands of the archipelago. Sand also is not procurable on any of the coasts,\* but a supply may be obtained from several of the islands, which are exposed to the direct wash of the sea; it is however scarce, and generally speaking not well adapted for making mortar. The clay formed by the decomposition of the trap ranges, and washed down by the numerous streams, makes excellent bricks."—The following observations of lieut. Ouchterlony refer to a few points along the coasts of China and Leaoutung.\* \* \*

"Commencing with the southern province, called Kwangtung, the capital of which is Canton, we may observe in the promontory and head-lands of Macao, the extremity of a range of granitic hills, which appears to run to the north-eastward, being there connected with higher and more important chains at the distance of about 70 miles inland. Extending from the boundary of this province, and forming the sea-coast as far as Namoh, there appears to be a continuous but rugged range of igneous rocks, much dislocated and broken up in various parts, but preserving the same general characters throughout. Further north as at Amoy, these rocks assume a trappean appearance, and the provinces of Chekeäng and Keängsoo, as far north as the estuary of the Yangtze keäng, seem to be traversed by lofty but irregular ranges of hills and mountains of an igneous or perhaps volcanic nature, having a direction nearly due north and south.

"The group of islands forming the Chusan Archipelago, has already been described, as composed of ancient volcanic rocks. Our information now becomes imperfect as far as Shantung province, but from analogy it is reasonable to suppose that the same system of rocks continues along the coast, as far as the northeastern extremity of that province, which forms the southern arm of the bay of Cheihle. The continuity of the same rocks seems evident from the geological character of the Ta-koa and other scattered islands in the narrow gorge at the entrance of the bay, indicating a connexion with the high ridges in the opposite district of Leaoutung in Tartary.

"The great alluvial plains of Cheihle next require notice: they are bounded by the trap ranges of Tanchow foo to the southeast, and

\* Subsequent observations show that sand may be procured in several of the small bays, &c., in different parts of the island.



to the eastward by the bay, and by lofty Alpine ranges seen in N. latitude 40, beyond the line of the Great Wall, and trending away to the northwestward. It is in Foochow that a most interesting discovery—that of coal—has been made, which will presently be noticed.

“On the subject of ores and minerals, but little information could be expected from a hasty examination of a line of sea-coast, nor are deposits of this kind likely to exist in the volcanic hills, and alluvial plains, which prevail throughout the tract of country visited by the expedition. As regards organic remains, and for nearly similar reasons, I have little to communicate. There are however raised beaches near Canton, which contain bivalve shells of the genus *Ostrea*,\* presenting a remarkable feature of resemblance with those elevations of lines of coast prevailing so generally in Europe, and recognized also in America. These raised beaches have probably been produced by the latest upheavings or expansions of igneous rocks before noticed, as existing on this part of the coast.

“The existence of coal in China, and its being worked by the inhabitants has long been known, and two localities of this mineral have come under my notice—one near Canton, and the other in Chinese Tartary. The former of these carboniferous deposits is situated to the northwest of Canton, where a chain of hills running east and west separate the province from the low lands of central China.

“One of the most interesting geological facts elicited during the progress of the expedition to the northward, was the existence of a second of these carboniferous deposits. The locality of the mineral, though not actually visited, was pretty accurately ascertained, being about latitude  $39^{\circ} 10'$  north, and longitude  $121^{\circ} 25'$  east, and situated within a mile of the seacoast. Some junks were found laden with this coal, of which it is rather difficult to form a correct opinion from the small quantity brought away: I should however pronounce it anthracite of inferior quality. Some specimens of the rocks prevailing on the coast were brought away by the parties who visited this district, and prove that igneous rocks prevail there also. A slaty rock of the nature of shale was said to have been found in the water courses, but unfortunately no specimens were preserved. The mere existence of the rock would however imply the occurrence of a regular coal series, in which more of better quality may be found.

“No metallic ores of any description were seen in any spot visited by the expedition, during the past year (1840), nor does the general appearance of the country to the eastward convey an impression of

\* See Chinese Repository, vol. IX., page 366

their existence, excepting that iron might perhaps be met with in the mountains. The gold and silver produced in China, are obtained, exclusively it would seem, from the western provinces bordering on Tibet; but upon this point no information as to the precise locality of the mines has been obtained. Veins of the metallic ores are however very unlikely to be found among the igneous rocks of the eastern coast, so far at least as they came under my observation."

*Climate.* During the southerly monsoon, the weather was hot, and sometimes very oppressive; the range of the thermometer, with the maximum and minimum for each month, can be seen by turning to the tables inserted on pages 353-376. During the northerly monsoon, generally speaking, the weather was very cold, with fine clear days. During the cold season of January and February, there was much ice on all the ponds, though the duration of this low temperature was never long enough to freeze the canals completely over. Little snow fell during the winter 1840-41, and never in sufficient quantity to cover the plain; the hills around the city were once only capped with snow, which lay three or four days. The natives of the island said that the winters were frequently much more severe, that the ice was very thick, and snow lay in the vallies. It was subsequently ascertained that the winter at Canton and vicinity had also been mild.

*Effects of climate on health.* It may be asked, seeing the favorable position of the island, and the comparative mildness of the climate, what was the apparent cause of the unhealthiness of the troops there? To this it may be answered, that there were several circumstances which produced disease. The expedition reached Chusan at the hottest season of the year; and after the occupation of Tinghae, the soldiers had unavoidably to submit to severe laborious duty, and that at a time when it was impossible to procure fresh provisions for them. The men were also much exposed to the heat of the sun by day, and to the unusually heavy dews by night; indeed so damp was the air at night, that the clothes of those who were exposed to it were speedily saturated with moisture. The strength of the men was in this way exhausted; and, while thus weakened they were also exposed to the malaria of the district which arose from the extensive paddy cultivation over the whole valley,—a vast sheet of flat muddy ground—opened to the rays of the summer sun; it was then that intermittent fever seized upon them, followed by severe dysentery, which proved fatal to a most fearful extent. To so great a degree did

fever prevail, that of the whole force very few individuals escaped without suffering from attacks more or less severe.

Some parts of the city, being very low and damp, were extremely unhealthy: of these the office of the *cheheên*, or magistrate, was a striking example; for of the whole number of British officers, civil and military, who lived there, not one escaped severe attacks of fever or dysentery. The place had to be evacuated, and another chosen for the magistracy. Several intelligent Chinese, when questioned on the subject of the prevalence of fever, said that it was very common over the whole island, especially in the vallies, where the fields were kept constantly flooded; but that during the past year disease had prevailed to a very much greater extent than was generally the case, and not only in the island itself, but also at Ningpo, Chinhae, Hangchow foo (the provincial capital), and other places. Indeed, the number of Chinese who were seen to be laboring under fever was very great, and proves that intermittent fever was very common among them. All the low lands and plains in Chêkeäng and Keängsoo are said to be unhealthy in summer, and especially to foreigners.

It is a question of considerable interest, whether the unhealthiness of Chusan is inherent to the place itself, or rather dependant on accidental circumstances. To form a careful judgment on this point, would require a much longer residence on the island than was afforded last year; but there can be little doubt, that the mode of irrigating the vallies is the chief source of disease, especially where it is carried to so great an extent, as it was in the two vallies of Yungtung and Yentsang. It was said, by those best able to form an opinion on the subject, that the surface of the valley in which Tinghae is situated could be effectually drained, it being above high water mark. If Chusan, or any other place where the land is devoted to rice crops, should in future be occupied by foreigners, it would be a subject well worthy of attention, whether, if the land should be drained and other grains cultivated, the salubrity of the place would not be increased.

*Commerce.* The island did not appear to have been a place of much trade. Large quantities of distilled spirits were produced and exported, and also paddy and salt-fish; these were the chief exports, and many junks were employed in these branches of trade. No silk was produced, and but little of a coarse kind of tea, which was chiefly grown in small patches for domestic use, the chief supply of the city coming from the main land. Salt was made from sea-water, at all

points on the beach, where it was practicable, but not in large quantities. *Ice* was imported from the northern ports, and stored in large houses having thick mud walls and well thatched roofs, and was used for the preservation of fish. In the suburbs, were several large timber-yards, well stocked with good spars and blocks of wood. These yards belonged to persons of wealth, who however deserted all on the first arrival of the troops, but eventually returned, and begged to have their property restored, which was done. This wood does not grow on the island, but comes over in rafts from the main. Great numbers of fishing-boats, of various sizes, belonged to persons at Tinghae, but the chief place for their resort, as also of junks from Fuhkeën, was Shinkeä mun (Sinkamoug) the southeastern point of the island, where there was always a considerable degree of bustle and activity.

Bricks were made in large quantities at several places, as also tiles, earthen jars, and water pipes: these were well burnt, with charcoal, in a kind of kiln; the clay is of a blue color; and the bricks were hard and durable, and emitted a strong metallic sound when struck. The bricks of which the parapet of the city wall was built, were of large size, and each had the date of its manufacture stamped upon it. Lime was made from oyster and other shells, and burnt with charcoal in an open hearth, having a large blowing apparatus or air bellows, of simple construction, attached to it.

Great numbers of tallow trees were grown in the island, which yielded abundance of vegetable tallow; and several large candle manufactories were seen in full operation, where candles of all sizes and colors were manufactured.

Cotton is also grown, but not to any very great extent; the seeds are removed by the small mill in common use in the east, with horizontal cylinders, and a rough kind of fly wheel. Carding, spinning, weaving and dyeing, were also frequently seen in the various villages. Indigo was also produced in good quantity, and many large jars of this article, in process of making, were seen in some of the houses. Varnish trees were common; and the transparent varnish, of which the Chinese are so fond, was also produced, but not to any large amount.

Numerous grains, vegetable productions, &c, were produced in the island, as wheat, buckwheat, rice, millet, Indian corn (or maize), barley, sugar-cane, sweet potatoe, spinach, beans, brinjal, onions, carrots, yams, lettuce, turnips, ginger, rhubarb; tobacco, and perhaps even some more that were not noticed. Of fruits, there were pears, peaches, plums, oranges, limes, loquats, and a kind of cherry. In



some situations, the rice was sown at different periods, so that while one part of the crop was ready for the sickle, another was yet in the blade. Whether by this means the ground was made to yield more abundantly could not be clearly ascertained, but that was the impression obtained by conversation with the natives.

Agricultural implements were few and simple: a hoe with a long blade, a rake and fork, a plough and a rough kind of harrow, were used. The plough was substantially made; and just within the southern gate of the city was a foundry for casting the shares. For the irrigation of the fields, a very good chain pump was used, made wholly of wood, and the chain was formed of short pieces carefully jointed together; sometimes in place of this, a coarsely made rope was used; when the water had to be elevated only a short distance, and the pump was worked actively either by men or oxen according to its size, a large body of water was speedily raised. All the larger farmhouses had one or more of these pumps.\*

After the rice is cut, it is tied up in bundles, and the heads beaten violently on a strong wooden grating, by which means the grain is separated; this is husked or cleaned, sometimes by being pounded in a large mortar with a stone headed beater, but at others by means of a large stone wheel, drawn by a bullock, and made to traverse in a stone gutter or channel in which the grain is placed. The fanning-mill is of good construction, and similar to those now used in Europe, which are doubtless copied from a Chinese original. The mill consists of two granite stones; the nether millstone is fixed and has a deep groove round it, with a spout for the exit of the flour; the upper stone is somewhat smaller, with a handle by which to turn it, and a hole near the centre for the entrance of the grain; the flour is cleaned by means of a sieve.

The Chinese are remarkably fond of a kind of bean paste, which is made by boiling beans in a large caldron for several hours; they are then passed through the mill, and a kind of 'souring' added to the semifluid mass, which is allowed to stand for some hours, and afterwards put into small wooden frames, covered with cloth; these are submitted to the action of a strong press, to remove the water; after which the paste is exposed for sale, sometimes in mass, or made up like very thin pulse cakes, and occasionally taken and formed into a solid brown cake.

*Capabilities of the island.* There can be little doubt from the mildness of the climate, and the great variety of land, in the vallies,

\* See Chinese Repository, vol. V., page 465

the table-lands, and the ridges of the lower hills, that, with care and judicious management, most of the grains, vegetables, fruits, &c., commonly grown by Europeans, might be successfully cultivated in Chusan, and thus the unhealthiness arising from the extensive paddy fields be in a great measure avoided.

Wheel carriages are not used on the island, and the only instances in which the wheel was found were in some old gun-carriages, with spoked wheels, seen in one of the arsenals, and some fire-engines constructed after European models. These engines were well made of lead, with double pumps and air-vessel, the pipes had also revolving joints of good construction, and the whole apparatus was placed in a large wooden tub, on low wheels: most of these engines had but a single pump; but besides these, one very good double pump was seen in the arsenal, which was almost new, and great pains had apparently been taken with it.

Detachments of soldiers, composed of from 20 to 100 men, were frequently sent, under command of an officer, to various parts of the island for one or two days; captain Caine, as chief magistrate, also went repeatedly, with a small body of men, to the neighboring vallies and towns, for the purpose of issuing proclamations, attending to any complaints that might arise, and of convincing the people that the soldiers were orderly and well behaved. These expeditions were always well conducted, everything that was procured for the use of the soldiers was paid for, and at the places where refreshment was taken, generally one of the large temples or the principal house in the village was used for this purpose; the people helped the soldiers to get everything in readiness, and when they saw no harm was intended or happened to them, by the presence of the strangers, they readily brought provisions, &c., for sale.

At the time when provisions were scarce, some encounters took place between the villages at different places and the parties sent out, doubtless in part owing to the fault of the foreigners; but in several instances, the attack was begun by the natives, because they either did not wish to sell their stock, or feared that they should not be paid for it; also some disturbances arose from the natives, who seeing the parties were small, sometimes called out all the neighbors and attacked them, for the purpose of beating them and stealing their money. Complaints were also made, occasionally, by the country people, that their provisions were taken from them near the gates, and payment not always rendered; but the men were in absolute want of fresh provisions, and it is said that hunger will break through

stone walls. After a time, when the people of the island saw that they could dispose of their bullocks, goats, and poultry, profitably, and that the proper price was freely given, abundance of provisions came to market, and all these irregularities ceased. For the last three months of residence at Chusan, there was a good display of all table requisites constantly brought, not only from the island itself, but from the neighboring islands, Ningpo, and other parts of the main; Shantung cabbages, Nanking pears (of very good quality), Keängse walnuts, Fuhkeën oranges, with all the vegetable products of the islands; as well as bullocks, milch goats, geese, wild and tame ducks, fowls, and abundance of fish; occasionally deer, pheasants, partridges, and snipe, were offered for sale at very moderate prices; on two or three occasions woodcocks were shot by some of the sportsmen, in their rambles over the hills.

*The people.* At first great difficulty was experienced in obtaining coolies to perform the various duties required of them, and it often took a morning's hard work, to collect a few men together; but after a while, finding that they were well and regularly paid, they flocked in great numbers to the city, so that any amount of able-bodied strong men could at once be procured.

On the whole it may be remarked, that the soldiers behaved with great propriety at Chusan, complete order and regularity being maintained over them by their officers; some of the respectable Chinese householders expressed their surprise, that they had so little annoyance from the English soldiers, who, as they often said, were so well behaved, and so very different from those of their own army, who never let at an opportunity slip of enriching themselves at the expense of those in whose city they dwelt. On one or two occasions, when there were rumors of an attack being made on the city, by Chinese soldiers to be sent from Ningpo, some of the friendly Chinese were warned not on any account to allow the officers or soldiers of their own nation to secrete themselves on their premises, lest they should bring themselves into trouble; when they all said, that, far from wishing to harbor any of the soldiers, they would as soon take in the same number of the most arrant thieves, and that they knew their own interest far too well to do anything of that kind. Of those householders who remained in their own dwellings, after the occupation of the city, very few if any were at all molested, but retained their houses and property to the last; and if their buildings were wanted for barracks or hospitals, rent was paid for them according to valuation. Had the shopkeepers, &c., taken care of their goods at first

and not left their shops, little of the injury to property that did occur would have taken place; but almost all, both rich and poor, fled away, leaving their houses entirely unprotected, a portion of whose contents were taken by various people of the expedition for their own immediate use, but by far the greatest part, indeed almost the whole, by Chinese thieves from the villages, who ransacked the deserted houses.

For some time, three of the regiments were quartered in the centre of the city. Chinese shops were instantly opened near, and even among the quarters of the men; and the sellers, seeing that the soldiers had plenty of money, used every effort to obtain their custom. It was amusing to see the mode of bargaining carried on; it was done partly by signs, showing the amount of money asked and offered for various goods, and partly by words—for the foreigners soon acquired a knowledge of a few of the most common Chinese words, and the Chinese picked up a few English and Hindustanee terms, as also the numerals and names of coin, from which a curious compound or mixed language arose, which however answered the purpose to the satisfaction of all parties.

ART. II. *Conspectus of collections made by Dr. Cantor, assistant surgeon, during his employment with H. M. 26th regiment. on the expedition to China, 1840.*

[This article first published in the Calcutta Journal of Natural History, No. 5, has been kindly forwarded to us, with a few corrections, by Dr. Cantor. It will form a valuable addition to previous articles on Chusan.]

*Penang*.—Fishes, Shells, Zoöphytes, Insects, Plants.

*Singapore*.—Fishes, Shells, Zoöphytes, Crustacea, Plants

*China Sea*.—Fishes, Molluses, Zoöphytes, Animalcula.

*Lantao I. (Canton Prov.)*.—Fishes, Shells, Crustacea, Plants, Geological specimens.

*Chusan*.—Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Shells, Crustacea, Annulata, Arachnidæ, Insects, Plants, Seeds, Geological specimens.

Conspectus of Animals observed and collected at Chusan. (*Rough draft*)



## 1. MAMMALIA

Noctilio ?	Equus caballus.
Canis Sinensis.	—— asinus.
Felis catus ?	Bos taurus (allied to the Brahmany
Felis —— ? (wild cat.)	bull).
Manis (the Indian species.)	Capra.
Sus.	

None of the larger wild beasts occur, most likely in consequence of a thick population. Of domesticated animals, the pig, affording the most favorite animal food, is prodigiously numerous. Few horses and oxen, the latter used exclusively for the plough. Goats numerous.

## 2. AVES.

Few wild birds, (in consequence of the absence of forests,) chiefly grallatores, crows, sparrows, swallows. Of domesticated fowl — geese, ducks, and fowl, plentiful, and of large size and excellent quality.

## 3. REPTILIA.

Emys,	Trionyx,	Seps,	Agama,
Hemidactylus,	Naja,	Python,	Coluber,
Lycodon,	Tropidonotus,	Rana,	Hyla,
Bufo.			

Southern and central China is crowded with reptiles beyond description. In Chusan, Naja appears to be the only venomous terrestrial serpent. None of the larger saurians. All the forms of reptiles are tropical, except Rana esculenta.

4. PISCES. *A. Fresh-water.*

Anguilla,	Synbranchus,	Eleotris,	Gobius,
Ophicephalus,	Anabas,	Cobitis,	Colisa,
Cyprinus,	Silurus.		

All tropical forms, with the exception perhaps of Anguilla, which resembles the European species.

*B. Sea and Estuaries.*

Carcharias,	Trygon,	Hemiramphus,	Stromateus,
Platax,	Macropodus,	Trichiuris,	Nebris,
Solea,	Lates.		

Little can be said of the pelagic fishes, as unfortunately the fishermen followed the example of most of the other inhabitants, and deserted the vicinity of the English.

5. MOLLUSCA. *A. Terrestrial, Fresh-water, and Estuaries.*

Limax,	Paludina,	Cerithium,	Ampullaria,
Lymnea,	Succinium,	Melania,	Clausilia,
Pupa,	Helix,	Bulla (Bullæa,) Vitrina,	
Achatina,	Bulimus,	Planorbis,	Anodonta,
Cyrena,	Mytilus.		

Considering the limited extent of the locality, the number of genera is remarkable. The *Lymnea* bears a strong resemblance to *L. rivalis*, Sowerby; but appears to be the only European form.

*B. Pelagic (inhabiting the Chinese Sea, from the Southern extremity up to Chusan)*

Terebella,	Bulla,	Pterocera,	Serpula,
Auricula,	Strombus,	Spirorbis,	Vermilia,
Balanus,	Lepas,	Anatifera,	Pollicipes,
Aspergillum,	Gastrochæna,	Solen,	Mya,
Erycine,	Amphidesma,	Cytherea,	Venus,
Isocardia,	Cucullæa,	Arca,	Hyria,
Modiola,	Mytilus,	Malleus,	Meleagrina,
Ostrea,	Placuna,	Gryphæa,	Spondylus,
Pileopsis,	Bullæa,	Neritina,	Nerita,
Natica,	Ianthina,	Sigaretus,	Stomatella,
Haliotis,	Pyramidella,	Scalaria,	Delphinula,
Solarium,	Trochus,	Monodonta,	Turbo,
Planaxis,	Phasianella,	Turritella,	Cerithium,
Pleurotoma,	Turbinella,	Canularia,	Fasciolaria,
Fusus,	Pyrula,	Struthiolaria,	Ranella,
Murex,	Triton,	Rostellaria,	Cassidaria,
Cassis,	Ricinula,	Harpa,	Dolium,
Buccinum,	Terebra,	Columbella,	Mitra,
Voluta,	Ovula,	Cypræa,	Ancillaria,
Oliva,	Conus,	Nautilus,	Argonauta,
Pholas,	Tellina,	Cardium,	Donax,
Spondylus,	Chama,	Pinna,	Strombus,

#### 6. ANNULATA

*Hirudo officinalis*. *Hirudo*! (Head in the shape of a hammer. Also found by Mr. Griffith in the Naga hills in 1836.)

#### 7. CRUSTACEA

*Pagurus*, *Crangon*. *Limulus*.

#### 8. ARACHNIDÆ

*Lycosa*, *Aranea*, *Oxyopes*, *Dictyna*,  
*Thomisus*, *Phalangium*.

Remarkable for their specific and numerical strength.

#### 9. INSECTA

<i>Dytiscus</i> ,	<i>Apodeus</i> ,	<i>Hydrous</i> ,	<i>Lamia</i> ,
<i>Gyrinus</i> ,	<i>Acrocinus</i> ,	<i>Cyclous</i> ,	<i>Cassida</i> ,
<i>Elater</i> ,	<i>Eumolpus</i> ,	<i>Silpha</i> ,	<i>Chrysomela</i> ,
<i>Ateuchus</i> ,	<i>Coccionella</i> ,	<i>Ontophagus</i> ,	<i>Histor</i> ,
<i>Phanæus</i> ,	<i>Helops</i> ,	<i>Macraspis</i> ,	<i>Coriarus</i> ,
<i>Cetonia</i> ,	<i>Gryllotalpa</i> ,	<i>Gynnetis</i> ,	<i>Gryllus</i> ,
<i>Lucanus</i> ,	<i>Forficula</i> ,	<i>Mantis</i> ,	<i>Blatta</i> ,
<i>Spectrum</i> ,	<i>Vespa</i> ,	<i>Acrydium</i> ,	<i>Apis</i> ,
<i>Cimex</i> ,	<i>Bombus</i> ,	<i>Helops</i> ,	<i>Xylocopa</i> ,

## 9. INSECTA (Continued)

Nepa,	Trigona,	Notonecta,	Melipona,
Corixa,	Polistes,	Cicada,	Papilio,
Bocydium,	Libellula,	Sphinx,	Æshna,
Phalæna,	Agrion,	Culex,	Panorpa,
Tabanus,	Myrmelion,	Oestrus,	Phryganea,
Conops,	Sphex,	Musca.	

The greater number not identified. Tropical forms prevalent; strong resemblance to the insects of Assam and Sylhet, collected by Messrs. McClelland and Griffith, in 1835-6; Nepa, and a few butterflies, apparently European.

## 10. ANIMALCULA.

Not identified, several forms found all over the earth, in the ocean, as well as in fresh water.

PLANTS flowering in Chusan in July, August, and September.\*

<i>Ranunculaceæ.</i>	<i>Celastrineæ,</i>	<i>Araliaceæ,</i>
Ranunculus,	Ilex.	Hedera helix.
R. aquatica,	<i>Papilionaceæ,</i>	<i>Umbellifera,</i>
<i>Nymphæaceæ,</i>	Many species.	Carum carui,
Nymphæa nelumbo.	<i>Rosaceæ.</i>	Daucus Carota.
<i>Crucifera,</i>	<i>α. Amygdaleæ.</i>	<i>Caprifoliaceæ,</i>
Thlaspi bursa-pastoris?	Amygdala persica,	Sambucus Japonica.
Brassica,	(Apricot,)	<i>Cucurbitaceæ,</i>
Sinapis arvensis.	Prunus,	Cucumis Melo,
<i>Resedaceæ,</i>	<i>β. Dryadeæ,</i>	(Water-melon and several other species,)
Reseda luteola?	Geum rivale,	
<i>Oxalideæ,</i>	Rubus idæus,	Momordica balsamina.
Oxalis stricta.	R. Chamæmorus,	<i>Compositæ,</i>
<i>Hypericineæ,</i>	Fragaria.	Gnaphalium,
Hypericum montanum, γ.	<i>Roseæ,</i>	Inula,
H. perforatum.	Rosa Sinica,	Senecio,
<i>Ampelideæ,</i>	<i>δ. Pomaceæ,</i>	Chrysanthemum,
Vitis vinifera.	Pomum,	Artemisia Sinensis, and
<i>Aurantiaceæ,</i>	Pyrus,	2 or 3 more species.
Citrus (3 to 4 species)	P. Cydonia.	<i>Labiata,</i>
<i>Camellieæ,</i>	<i>Granateæ,</i>	Rosmarinus officin.
Thea viridis,	Punica granatum.	—————?
Camellia.	<i>Myrtaceæ,</i>	Mentha —————?
<i>Malvaceæ,</i>	Myrtus.	Origanum —————?
Gossypium,	<i>Portulacææ,</i>	<i>Boragineæ,</i>
Hibiscus.	Portulacca.	Symphytum?
<i>Acerinæ,</i>	<i>Crassulaceæ,</i>	<i>Verbenaceæ,</i>
Acer.	Sempervivum,	Verbena.
	Sedum acre.	

\* The greater number, in Dr. Cantor's Herbarium have not yet been identified.

## PLANTS (Continued)

<i>Solanææ</i> ,	<i>Juglandææ</i> ,	<i>Alismææ</i> ,
Nicotiana tabacum,	Juglans regia,	Alisma plantago ?
Datura metel,	<i>Amentacææ</i> ,	<i>Liliacææ</i> ,
Solanum nigrum,	a. <i>Cupuliferææ</i> ,	Lilium ——— ?
S. dulcamara,	Quercus ——— ?	<i>Asphodeleææ</i> ,
Capsicum.	β. <i>Salicinææ</i> ,	Allium (several sp.)
<i>Convolvulacææ</i> ,	Salix ——— ?	<i>Irideææ</i> ,
Convolvulus batatus,	S. babylonica.	Iris ——— ?
C ——— ?	<i>Coniferææ</i> ,	<i>Graminææ</i> ,
<i>Polygonææ</i> ,	Pinus ——— ?	Triticum,
Polygonum (several sp.)	Juniperus ——— ?	Oryza,
Rumex acetosa,	<i>Scitamineææ</i> ,	Zea mays,
Rheum.	Zingiber officinalis.	Milium panicum.
<i>Chenopodeææ</i> ,	<i>Palmææ</i> ,	<i>Filicesææ</i> ,
C. bonus-henricus.	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">           Borassus, { attain a small size, produce no ripe fruit, and are all found in gar- dens.         </div>	<i>Musciææ</i> ,
<i>Atrocarpææ</i> ,		<i>Fungiææ</i> .
Morus nigra,		
M. alba,		
<i>Urticææ</i> ,	Betel,	
Cannabis ——— ?		
Humulus lupulus.		

European forms much more frequent in the botanical, than in the animal, kingdom. Plants characteristic of this part of China are the tea shrub; *Stillingia sebifera* (tallow-tree); *Dryandra cordata* (varnish tree); *Humulus lupulus* (hops). The tropical forms attain but a small size, their fruits do not ripen, and the brilliancy of the flowers is strikingly inferior to that of the Indian Flora. In the month of August, the thermometer rises to 115°, in December it sinks to 22°.

The geological features of Chusan are primary rocks (the highest about 1800 feet), and vallies with alluvial soil. The whole line of coast from Macao to Chusan appears to be primary formation.

ART. III. *Memorials and edicts relating to the military operations on the coast, during the visit of the first English expedition.*

No. 1.

THE slave Yukeën, an imperially appointed high commissioner, and lieutenant-governor of the province of Keängsoo, kneeling presents this memorial, on which he prays that a sacred glance may be cast.



Your slave has just received a communication from the Board of War to the following effect.

"We have received an imperial edict stating that 'the foo-tootung (or Tartar lieut.-general) Haeling has memorialized us, praying, that, 'the whole of the ports and harbors along the sea-coast be secretly and suddenly closed, so that neither a single individual nor a single ship be permitted to go out or in; by which means the grain and rice of the Central land shall not be furtively conveyed to the outer seas for the support of the foreigners, and by which means we shall be able at once to pounce upon all the native traitors, and thus get good information as to the position and intentions of the foreigners, &c., &c.' The said memorial refers to Tinghae, which has just been recovered; command, therefore, that the high commissioner presiding in that quarter examine carefully into the actual circumstances of the case; and let him with his whole heart and soul ponder and deliberate if the proposal may be put in force or not, and duly report the same in course to us; and at the same time let the original proposition of Haeling be fairly copied out and sent on for his careful inspection, &c., &c. Respect this!"

Your slave, in respectful compliance, has made due examination, and found that along the whole line of sea-coast, salt is produced (naturally) in large quantities; the people have no constant means of employment (on shore), and their disposition is to follow a sea life. Those who possess some little capital, trade to the north and south of the empire; they bring foreign goods and produce into general consumption, and thus give employment and support to multitudes of the poorer classes; those who possess no capital make their vessels their homes, while the wide ocean is their estate; these sink and rise amid the tempestuous billows, and when their fishing is successful they exchange their commodities for an humble measure of rice and common food! Thus, if we number those who live chiefly by the sea in the two provinces of Keängsoo and Chekeäng alone, they cannot be under several tens of thousands of individuals; while those who reap benefit from the commerce carried on through them, are absolutely innumerable! In reference to the two provinces of Canton and Fuhkeen, their saline productions are still greater, and their commerce is still more extensive; and as the people who are employed in it are more numerous, so in proportion is their power of working evil! Were we at once to shut all the ports as has been proposed—granting that those who have capital might invest it in some other form and engage in another line of business (as some in anticipation have already been petitioning me about),—yet those who possess no capital, being thus suddenly deprived of their means of support, must fall into the stream of evil, and become robbers and pirates!

Moreover, on looking back to what took place last year, after Tinghae was lost, the fishermen, because that their means of livelihood were cut off, cherished in their hearts a strong thirst of revenge. The tungche of Shë-poo, Shoo Kungshow, chief magistrate of Tinghae was at that time chief magistrate of Kinheën, (a minor district of Ningpo foo), and at a single wave

of his hand several hundreds of these fishing-vessels flocked to him, all burning with desire to re-conquer the place; but as the regulations of the army would not allow it, they were compelled, in a short time, one and all of them to disperse;—this however shows that they (the fishermen) had no share in supplying the foreigners with necessaries.

After the 6th moon of last year, the foreigners made a practice of getting into their ship's boats, and sailing along the whole line of coast of the eastern part of the province of Chêkeäng, trying to purchase bullocks and looking for fresh water. Now, although our poor people might desire to make a profit by them, yet they did not dare to hold any intercourse with them; but afterwards, seeing the officers bestow cattle and sheep, and eatables (alludes to Elepoo's presents to the admiral), they publicly gave themselves up to the business of supplying the foreigners without the slightest dread about the matter, for the magistrates having put on no prohibition, the people thought that they were doing no wrong! And thus affairs went on till the arrival of the new fooyuen, Lew Yunko, who strictly forbade such intercourse, and then they gradually began to retrace their steps.

Thus then they were the stupid poor people, dwelling along the sea-coast, who supplied the English rebels with necessaries, and even they had an example shown them to do so;—the merchant ships and fishing-vessels had really nothing whatever to do in the matter. Moreover, the owners of these merchant vessels are people of solidity, and have some property at stake; some of these vessels with their cargoes are worth several thousands of taels, and many more are worth several tens of thousands of taels of silver. The district officers give them a stamped chop or pass; when they arrive at any place, it is therein stated; when they sail, they have an appointed port to go to; the mandarins, soldiers; and police-runners along the coast all have their ears and eyes about them, they are ever on the qui vive; if these vessels were carrying necessaries to the foreigners; impossible would it be to conceal it from or deceive them! This would cause the officers and their followers to squeeze and extort as the price of their connivance, and the profit they obtained from one party would not pay the bribes required by the other party; therefore the most of them have the good sense to keep well while they are well.

And touching the fishing-vessels, though the owners of these may be poor people, yet they leave in the morning and return at night, by regulation; they have a specific point which they set out from and which they come back to. There is a petty officer duly appointed to search and examine them, and as they are but small craft, it can be seen at a single glance if they have anything on board prohibited or not. And further, last year it was the native merchant ships that assisted the imperial troops to beat back the foreign ships of war from Chapo. It was the merchant ships of the two provinces of Keängsoo and Chekeäng that carried over the troops intended to slaughter the English rebels. It was the fishing-boats that spied for us, and brought all information about the affairs of the foreigners and rescued the

unfortunate natives of Tinghac. It was the fishing-boats that aided us to prepare all manner of combustibles, whereby to attack the foreign ships by fire; and it is at this moment the fishing-boats that regularly carry the grain and the pay for the imperial troops now in garrison at Tinghae;—thus then the trading junks and the fishing-boats are what we must of necessity employ, and there is no principle of reason by which their egress may be stopped, or their means of livelihood cut off.

But granting that there are trading junks which, setting the laws at defiance, still hold illegal communication with foreigners, and continue to supply them with provisions,—these must anchor off the small uninhabited islands, or out-of-the-way nooks and corners, where the footsteps of the authorities never reach; they cannot possibly enter the regularly appointed trading-places and harbors before the eyes of all men. Now, if the proposal to close our ports suddenly were to be put into effect, we should only be throwing obstacles in the way of the fair trading merchantmen and the well disposed fishermen, while we should be as far as ever from finding a clue by which to put a stop to the illegality of supplying the foreigners with provisions.

I find that our fishermen devote themselves exclusively to their occupation of taking fish and mending their nets; they are most actively employed during the whole year, and even then they can hardly get food to put in their mouths with all their exertions; and there are many among them who in their whole life-time never see such a thing as a silver dollar; if these people were to carry provisions to the foreign banditti, it could only be with the prospect of making a large profit by doing so, and what they would really gain by such transactions would be small indeed. If we, therefore, by promising them handsome rewards, could awaken their avarice, we might thus turn them to very good account; for they would most certainly never throw away the chance of obtaining inexhaustible riches, for the paltry sums to be scraped up by clandestinely supplying the foreigners with necessities.

Acting upon this principle, your slave, after his arrival at Chêkeäng, published a proclamation offering certain rewards for capturing alive, or killing the foreign robbers—and instigating every class of people from the highest to the lowest to join heart and hand in the good work,—if there were any who clandestinely supplied the foreign banditti with necessities, then were they immediately to be beheaded for holding such traitorous intercourse;—and at the same time, I sought out Paou Hingtse and the others who last year captured the false foreign mandarins Anstruther and Douglas, and had them handsomely rewarded on the spot;—thus for the last month and more the disposition of the Tinghae people has been exceedingly favorable, their spirits are up, and they are overflowing with a desire to show their valor.

In fine, I have collected from all parts a great many runners, whom I have stationed at out-of-the-way places and little islands off the coast; these are instructed to go on board the foreign ships, either under the pretence that they have got fish to sell, or that they want to buy opium, and they are to spy out the best plan by which they may get the foreigners ensnared and



captured. By this system of extending the rewards to all classes, the imperial troops will feel ashamed to be outdone in courage and activity, they will therefore fight with the keenest animosity; and in fine, this being the time when we must of necessity make use of all our vessels and all our people, the proposals of the gallant foo tooting to close the ports is quite impracticable, and needs not further to be discussed.

Regarding the subject of "native traitors," those who, properly speaking, belong to the two provinces of Keängsoo and Chekeäng are very few indeed. And those that are from Canton and Fuhkeän, are yet born the children of your sacred majesty. Perhaps through desire of gain, perhaps pressed by want, they have entered the service of the rebels. But both these suppositions admit of palliation, and the door of repentance may still be left open to them; if they can indeed assist in killing the robbers let them be praised, and rewarded on the same footing as your majesty's well-behaved subjects. Those who are sensible of their crime, who fear the punishment, and who voluntarily give themselves up, let them only be required to give some proofs of their sincerity, and get some person or persons to become security for them, when they should be let freely go and absolved from all further consequences on account of their previous conduct. But those who know well what they are about, and contentedly follow the rebels, plans must be laid, and money must be paid to have them seized and brought to trial, when their heads will be struck off and exposed on the sea-beach in terror; their property will be confiscated and their crime laid at the door of their families and relations, in order to reform men's hearts, and strikingly manifest the laws of the land. If, however, we proceed on one broad principle of seizing instantly, the whole of the native traitors, not only would this be blocking up the road of self-renovation to them, but we should thereby confirm them in their intention to follow the fortunes of the rebels; and not only would the search (in the manner proposed) be like pursuing fish through the ocean, but I fear that it would likewise give vent to a great deal of malignity; mutual recriminations, and false accusations would be the consequence, whereby numbers of innocent people would be involved, which is by no means proper.

Your slave in one word takes this stupid view of the question:—the supplies to foreigners must be interdicted, but the ports must on no account be closed; native traitors must be searched after and apprehended, but there must be method and discrimination in setting about it. I have communicated with the fooyuen Lew Yunko upon the subject, and finding that he takes much the same view of matters as myself, right it is that I obey the imperial decree in memorializing your majesty on the subject. Moreover, at the present moment Tinghae in Chekeäng has been recovered, and the foreign ships have all fled away, therefore the circumstances of the case now, are widely different to what they were previously. Your slave dares not in the slightest degree procrastinate or throw obstacles in the way of public business, but as in duty bound submits his real opinion to your majesty in the foregoing statement. A most respectful memorial.



## No. 2.

An imperial edict to the following effect has just been received. T'ang T'ingching, viceroy of Fuhkeën and Chêkeäng has handed up to us, a memorial, stating how that at Heämun (or Amoy) they had beat off an English ship, &c., &c., of which the following is an extract :

"Upon this occasion (6th moon, 5th day, i. e. 3d July, 1840), an English ship of war sailed into the harbor of Amoy, under the pretence, as they said, that they wished for peace ! At that time both civil and military officers went forward to impede their landing, and gave them a hearty scolding ; they did not permit them to come on shore. Whereupon these rebellious foreigners had the hardihood to change their flag and fire off their guns ; and a principal person of the ship, dressed in foreign clothes, but speaking the Flowery speech, came right before our fort, and alternately made use of the most bland and the most abusive language. Just then Chin Seänfuh, acting as major (or show pei) of the central division of the admiral's troops, let fly an arrow and hit him right in the hollow of the breast, when he fell dead, and our soldiers in succession firing off their matchlocks shot two of the foreigners who fell into the sea. Chin Shingyuen, acting as a tsantseäng (or colonel), who was commanding on the occasion, seized a long spear, with which he run a white foreigner through the body and killed him ; and the people of our war ships afloat, and our mandarins and soldiers from the shore, firing off volley after volley of great guns and matchlocks, hit and wounded an immense number of the foreigners, &c. &c. &c."

By this it would appear that they have managed the business remarkably well. Let all the civil magistrates who have exerted themselves in the affair—such as Tsac Kinlung, acting sub-prefect of Amoy, Koo Keängchung, ci-devant sub-prefect of Amoy, Hoo Kwöyung, acting magistrate of the Tung-gan district, and Kin Kwangyaou, head of the cruizing-station of Yungshih,—be recommended to the Board of Appointments, that they be promoted and rewarded on an extra-liberal footing. Let the officer who commanded on the occasion,—Chin Shingyuen, acting as a tsantseäng (or colonel) of the admiral's troops for the defence of Häetan, but actually a showpei [or major] of the right division,—be promoted to the rank of a toosze [or lieutenant-colonel], and immediately employed as such, having first changed his button for a higher grade. Let Chin Seänfuh, acting as showpei [or major] of the central division of the admiral's troops, but actually a tseäntung [or captain] of the right division, be promoted to the rank of toosze [or lieutenant-colonel], and employed immediately as such, having first changed his button for a higher grade ;—and let each of these officers have a peacock's feather bestowed upon him as a mark of our favor. At the same time let the following military officers who signalized themselves in attacking and beating off the enemy, viz., Lin Keënyew, Loo Szejin, and Ho Yewshe, and Hing Kwei, a weiyuen [or special deputy] of the haekwan (hoppo or collector of customs) of the Fuhkeën seas, be all promoted as vacancies may occur, and have honorable employment in

the meantime. And let a special communication be made to the Board of War, that those who were wounded, and the relations of those soldiers who fell in battle, may have compassion shown them according to the established regulations. Respect this!

## No. 3.

On the 12th day of the 8th moon (10th September 1840), the following imperial edict was received. Täng Tingching, viceroy of Fukkeën and Chêkeäng, has handed up to us a memorial, stating how that the English ships of war came to Amoy, raising disturbances, and how that our officers and soldiers with united effort attacked and beat them back. The following is an extract:

"Two English ships have been at Amoy in the province of Fukkeën, raising disturbances. On the 25th day of the 7th moon [23d August], they hung out their red flags and entering by Tsingkeën, they rushed right up to the admiral's reviewing ground. At that instant the said tetjeh [or admiral] Chin Keaping, leading on his marine cruizers, civilians, military officers, &c., &c., opened his great guns and attacked them in rapid succession, and hit one of the ships on the stern, and knocked her boat to pieces. Next day the said foreign ships again approached the fort, which covers the admiral's review ground, and commenced firing, whereupon the footseäng [or brigadier] in command, Hingtih fired off all his great guns at one time, and thus hulled the foreign ships twice, which caused them immediately to desist from fighting, and to haul off. The said foreigners having lowered a boat from the ship's stern, the people in it were trying to overtake the large ship, when the yew-keën [or colonel] Seay Kwöpeaou and others gave them chase and drove them into a small creek at the back of the Tsingkeën island; they then fired off their guns and hit five foreigners who tumbled head over heels in their boat. Immediately after this they hauled off again; and now having got up their anchors and stood far out to sea, there is no trace of them, &c., &c."

On this occasion having beat back the foreign ships with the thunder of our cannon, and every mandarin engaged in the affair having exerted his strength, let the said admiral make a memorandum of those officers who have been eminently conspicuous for their good services in the affair, and hand up their names to us, that we may make a manifestation of imperial goodness in their behalf. We cannot permit however any false substitution or exaggeration. As regards the yew-heë Ting Kingyew, who was wounded just as he was going into action and has since died—his case is indeed very much to be pitied. Let a special communication be made to the Board of War that imperial compassion be shown to his relatives. And as for those of our imperial troops who fell in action, let it be clearly ascertained who and what they were, and let our compassion be shown to their relatives accordingly. Respect this!

## No. 4.

On the 21st year, 3d moon, and 9th day of Taoukwang [31st March 1841], the following imperial edict was received.

"Woo Wanyung, lieutenant-governor of Fuhkeën has handed up to us a memorial, regarding those mandarins who particularly distinguished themselves in attacking and beating back the English ships.

"Last year the rebellious English foreigners went in their ships of war to Amoy, in the province of Fuhkeën, and there raised disturbances; when our magistrates and military with united effort attacked them and beat them back. Under these circumstances it appears to us right and proper that we should make a proportionate manifestation of our goodness, and forasmuch we now decree the following :

"Lew Yaouchun, a taoutae [or intendant] of the circuits of Hing, Yuen, and Yung; Lingtih and Ye Changchun, both brigadiers,—let these three be recommended to the Board of Appointments for promotion as may appear.

"Sze Muh waiting to fill a district magistrate-ship, let him after he has filled said office for a time, be promoted, passing through the regular grades, as vacancies occur.

"Sun Chepung, acting as yewküh in the rear-division of the admiral's troops, let him now be promoted to the rank of a tsantseäng, and let him be presented with a peacock's feather.

Seay Kwöpeaou, a yewkeih in the left division of the admiral's troops; Chang Jeu, a toosze of the Mingan encampment; and Too Szejin, acting as a showpei in front division of the admiral's troops,—let these three be advanced in their respective grades as vacancies occur.

"Woo Kwöyung, acting magistrate of Tung-gan district and ci-devant magistrate of Tihgan district, let him be advanced.

"The chief magistrate of Tung-gan district, having petitioned for leave of absence on account of illness, let him proceed to Szechuen, and be there be employed among his own kindred.

"Chin Yungshe, a cheheën or magistrate of a district, let him be preferred to a vacancy as soon as he arrives at the provincial city. Respect this!"

#### No. 5.

An imperial edict has been received to the following effect. Yukeën has handed up to us a memorial regarding the capture of certain of the English banditti, accompanied with a list of the officers and common people who distinguished themselves on the occasion. The English banditti in the course of last year having invaded the lesser districts of Tseke, Yuyaou, and other places on the coast of Chêkeang, at that time our civil and military mandarins dispatched a number of weiyuen (special messengers) who took alive several of their party; and having laid a deep plan by which they inveigled one of their ships among the quicksands where she was wrecked, the said rebels did not dare to come prying and spying any more about the coast of our central land. And we have further heard, that from the 6th moon of last year until now, the mandarins and common people of those places, as well as the weiyuen, and shoolee (clerks or secretaries) have all assisted in keeping off the foreign robbers; it is right therefore that those who have thereby acquired a small degree of merit, as well as those who have

strenuously exerted themselves should have a small measure of imperial goodness awarded them in proportion to their services, that we may thereby inspirit them and stimulate (others to follow the good example).

Tang Tingtsae, the chief magistrate of Ningpo district, has hereby a peacock's feather bestowed upon him which he may wear.

Hwang Meän, assistant magistrate of Soochow foo in the province of Keängsoo, now waiting to fill a chief magistrate's place, has hereby a peacock's feather bestowed upon him which he may wear; and let him be appointed to fill the first vacancy of chief magistrate that occurs in Keängsoo.

Shoo Kungshow, acting magistrate of Tinghae has hereby a peacock's feather, and let him have rapid promotion passing through the regular grades.

Ye Kwan, chief magistrate of Chinhae, to be promoted to fill the office of a sub-prefect.

Kung Payuh, formerly acting as assisant to the chief magistrate of Chinhae now waiting to till the office of a choo poo (or confidential secretary) to be advanced to the first vacancy.

Wang Chungyang, formerly acting chief magistrate of Yuyaou district, now waiting to fill an assistant magistrateship, let him have a plain blue feather bestowed upon him, and let him be at once promoted to a chief magistrate's office without requiring him to be an assistant.

Sun Yingchaou assistant to the magistrate of Yuyaou, let him be promoted as a vacancy occurs.

Chaou Tingchaou, head police officer of Sinkong in the district of Tinghae, let him have a plain blue feather bestowed upon him, and let him be employed as a magistrate's assistant.

Wang Tingpang, serjeant of Sinkong military station, let him have a plain blue feather, and be advanced to a lieutenancy.

Sun Ning, assistant to the magistrate of Keätig district in the province of Keängsoo, let him have a plain blue feather and be promoted to the office of tungpwan in Keängsoo.

Sun Fungyaou, an officer serving on the southern bank of the Yellow river, Leang Tsochung, waiting to fill a chief magistrateship in Keängsoo, and Kae Kingwen, acting as tungpwan in Keängsoo, let all these be advanced to the sub-prefecture. Woo Tingpaou, waiting to fill a clerkship in the court of the criminal judge of Keängsoo, and now acting as a lewan (confidential clerk) in the court of the treasurer of the province, let him be employed immediately as a chief magistrate.

Fung Seihung, chief magistrate of Taeping district, Wang Shetseng chief magistrate of Tungyang district, and Yin Tihfoo chief magistrate of Tsehuen district, let these three be advanced to be rulers of districts of the second magnitude.

Hou Gachang, now waiting to fill a chief magistrateship, let him have the first vacancy.

Seay Tsooleäng waiting to fill a clerkship to a prefecture in Keängsoo, let him have an appointment the moment a vacancy occurs.



Chin Cheyung, a choo poo of Changchow district in the province of Keangsoo, let him be promoted to the first vacancy.

Soo Joofin, waiting to fill the office of an officer of the 9th secondary rank, let him immediately have a place and employment.

Yen Chingehe, assistant to the magistrate of the Ganhe district, let him be promoted as a vacancy occurs.

Fang Keih, waiting to fill a clerkship in the salt-department; Sun Eteaou, waiting to fill an assistant magistrateship, Seay Yungkwang of the same office, and Wang Hepeih, waiting to fill a we-juh-lew-ship, let all these be employed and promoted at the first opportunity. Kew Kingtsing, a bachelor of arts by purchase of Tinghae district, and Paou Hingtsae one of the common people, let both of those have a button of the 6th rank (white stone) bestowed upon them.

Hoo Yotwan, and She Keac, let both of these be promoted to the we-juh-lew-ship 9th rank secondary, and their names returned to the Board of Appointments, that they may be afterwards employed, in order to stimulate others to do likewise.

As for those other civil and military officers and soldiers who exerted themselves in the defence of the coast, let the high officers consult regarding them, and report their names and wait till we see it convenient to make a display of imperial goodness in their case, let there be no false substituting of names or exaggeration of services. Cause also that what are agreed upon to be reported to us be also handed over to the Board of Appointments for their information. The list of names is returned herewith. Respect this!

(Supposed to be issued some time in the month of April.)

No. 6.

On the 25th day of the 4th moon (14th June), the following imperial edict was received.

"Elepoo having now arrived at Peking, cause that our blood relations, prince Juy, prince Chwang, prince Hwuy, the princes of the different principalities, the members of the cabinet, the members of the General Council, and the presidents of the six Boards, consult together with the Tribunal of Punishments, and examine into the merits of his case. Let his confidential attendant Changheë be handed over to the Tribunal of Punishments, and let a statement of his trial (or confession) be returned to us for further examination!"

*Notes.* All the foregoing edicts, &c., Nos. 1 to 6, we have extracted from the Canton Press. Yukeën, on the disgrace and removal of Elepoo, was appointed his successor, at which post he now remains, and will soon have work enough on his hands. It was under his administration, and by some of his minions not unlikely, that captain Stead of the Pestoujee Bomaunjee was murdered.

The man who was shot by an arrow from Chin Seënful's quiver, was Mr. Thom, by whose hand the edict was translated, twelve

months after the dreadful accident occurred. (See vol. IX. pp. 222, &c.) For some particulars of the affair alluded to in No. 3. above, see also vol. IX. page 327.

The vessel and parties alluded to in No. 5, are the Kite, Mrs. Noble, and others, who were imprisoned at Ningpo. See present volume p. 191.

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ART. IV. *Minutes of a general meeting of the Medical Missionary Society in China, held 1st July, 1841, with its second annual report.*

THE Second Annual Meeting of the members and friends of the Society was held at the residence of A. Anderson, esq, at Macao, on Thursday, the 1st July, 1841. At 2 P. M., the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, vice-president, took the chair. There were present, the Rev. Messrs. Bridgman, Boone, Ball, and Roberts, and A. Anderson, W. Bell, W. Leslie, W. Blenkin, P. Young, J. Holliday, B. Hobson, W. Lockhart, S. W. Williams, John Slade, J. R. Morrison, esquires.

Mr. Bridgman opened the meeting, by observing, that the friends of the Society had now been called together with the view of informing the public of the proceedings of the Society, and of affording to the members an opportunity of electing new office-bearers.

The report of the committee was then read, detailing the proceedings of the Society's agents since the last general meeting, on the 20th November, 1838; the continuance of Dr. Parker at Canton until the close of June, 1840, when he proceeded on a long purposed visit to the United States; the consecutive arrivals of Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Hobson from England, and of Mr. Diver from the United States; and the return of the latter gentleman to America, owing to continued ill health.—The treasurer's account showed a balance in the hands of the treasurer, on the 30th of June, of 1561 dollars, carried to the credit of the Society,—after an expenditure, since the 30th of November, 1838, of little more than 1700 dollars.

The medical reports of Messrs. Hobson and Lockhart, of the hospital at Macao, since August 1st, 1839, and at Chusan between September 1840, and February 1841, were also read. It was then moved by Mr. BELL, seconded by Mr. BLINKIN, and resolved,

"That the several reports which have just been read be accepted and approved."

Moved by MR. BLENKIN, seconded by MR. WILLIAMS, and resolved,

"That the best thanks of the meeting be returned to Messrs. Lockhart and Hobson, for their very able services, and interesting reports."

Mr. Hobson returned acknowledgments both for himself and Mr. Lockhart.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the election of office-bearers. The result of the ballot was :

*President.* T. R. COLLEDGE, ESQ.

*Vice-Presidents.*

REV. P. PARKER, M. D.

W. JARDINE, ESQ.

R. INGLIS, ESQ.

A. ANDERSON, ESQ.

G. T. LAY, ESQ.

REV. E. C. BRIDGMAN.

LANCELOT DENT, ESQ.

WILLIAM BELL, ESQ.

JAMES MATHESON, ESQ.

W. BLENKIN, ESQ.

*Recording Secretary.* J. R. MORRISON, ESQ.

*Corresponding Secretary.* REV. S. R. BROWN.

*Treasurer.* W. DELANO, JR. ESQ.

*Auditor of Accounts.* W. LESLIE, ESQ.

On the motion of MR. HOBSON, seconded by MR. BOONE, the thanks of the meeting were returned to the committee for their past services.

On the motion of MR. LESLIE, seconded by the other members of the committee, the thanks of the Society were returned to MR. MORRISON, for his services as secretary.

On the motion of MR. ANDERSON, seconded by MR. LOCKHART, the committee were instructed to collect the annual subscriptions due, and to endeavor to improve the funds of the Society, by obtaining donations in its behalf.

The meeting then adjourned.

E. C. BRIDGMAN, *Chairman.*

## SECOND REPORT.

THE disturbed state of affairs in China for two years past, and the frequent dispersion of the community incident upon that condition of things, have hitherto prevented the committee of management from calling together a general meeting of the Society since the time that its first stated meeting was held, in the month of November, 1838. The objects of the Society have in the meanwhile, however,

by no means been neglected: and, although its operations were for a time hampered by the state of public affairs just alluded to, yet have the institutions maintained by the Society yielded, upon the whole, not less of happy results than in days of greater freedom from disturbing influences.

It is a year since the committee, in publishing the hospital reports thought it their duty to give to the public some particulars of their proceedings during the time that had intervened since the friends of the Society had met together. But as there may be those now present who have not had opportunities of perusing that statement, it will be not inappropriate here briefly to recapitulate the particulars of what was then published.

When the whole English community had been compelled by the proceedings of the Chinese government to leave Canton, Dr. Parker was enabled, as an American citizen, to remain there. The house which had hitherto been always occupied by him as the Ophthalmic Hospital had been shut up, during all the time that the foreign community was held in confinement, from March to May, 1839; and to repeated requests afterwards made that it might be reopened, the senior hong-merchant invariably returned a decided refusal. Dr. Parker was so fortunate, however, as to find a convenient place for receiving applicants (very few in-door patients being admitted), in the dispensary of Messrs. Cox and Anderson, both then at Macao. The report of his proceedings there during the year 1839, as also a previous report for the last quarter of 1838, have been already published by the committee. Dr. Parker remained at Canton till the month of June, 1840; when, upon the establishment of a blockade of the port, he closed the hospital; and, with the full approbation of the committee, took that occasion to pay a long-purposed visit to his native land. He went with the expectation of returning to resume his labors here after an absence of a year or two.

At the time of the Society's last meeting, the 20th of November, 1838, the hopes entertained of the arrival of a physician from England or America, to extend the Society's operations had not yet been realized: and after the hospital at Macao had been kept open by Dr. Parker, during the months of July, August, and September, it had become necessary to close it on the return of that gentleman to his usual field of labor at Canton in October. In the following January, however, the expectations of the Society were gratified by the arrival from England of William Lockhart, esq., M. R. C. S.; a gentleman of whose high professional talents and character most of the members



present have long since become acquainted. He came out in connection with the London Missionary Society; and having immediately offered his services to the committee, they were not less immediately accepted. On the 28th of February, 1839, the hospital at Macao was accordingly placed under his charge. The study of the language engaged all his attention at the first, and the hospital was not therefore *formally* opened (though some few patients were received) until the 1st of July. Unfortunately, it had not been long open, when the measures of the Chinese government against all bearing the name of Englishmen, compelled Mr. Lockhart, on the 13th of August, again to close it.

Seeing little to be done at that time, Mr. Lockhart, with the approbation of those members of the committee whom he was able to consult, resolved on spending some months at Batavia, with the view of further studying the Chinese language under the tuition of Mr. Medhurst, and of gaining an acquaintance with the Chinese in those parts. He left China in September, 1839, and did not return till towards the close of June, 1840.

In the interim, two other medical missionaries, Wm. Beck Diver, M. D., from the United States, and Benjamin Hobson, M. B., M. R. C. S., from England,—the former in connection with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the latter in connection with the London Missionary Society,—had arrived in China, and notified to your committee their desire of offering to the Society their services. This offer was made, and their services accepted on the 1st of July, last year; and Mr. Lockhart having, August 1st, reöpened the Macao hospital, these gentlemen gave him their assistance until his removal to Chusan at the end of that month, when the hospital was placed, for the future, under their joint care. In December, however, Mr. Diver's health failing, he was compelled to take a voyage for its recovery; and finding little benefit from a short trip, taken in the first instance, to the straits of Malacca, he was induced to proceed from Singapore to the United States. Mr. Hobson has continued in charge of the hospital till now, receiving assistance from Mr. Lockhart, since that gentleman's return from Chusan in March last. Mr. Hobson's report is in the hands of the secretary, and will be read to the meeting.

During the time that Canton was thrown open to merchants of England, by the occupation of the river by the British forces, in April last, Mr. Hobson made a renewed attempt to reöpen the hospital at Canton; but the senior hong-merchant continued to refuse

permission for the old house to be reoccupied. It was in contemplation to engage another house; but, looking at the uncertain posture of affairs, and the probability of having soon again to close it, that step was not taken.

Allusion has been made to the removal of Mr. Lockhart from Macao, in August last year, to Chusan, and the meeting will have pleasure in hearing the interesting report of his operations there. He opened his house, in the town of Chusan, or Tinghae, on the 13th of September; and it was constantly crowded with applicants for medical relief from that time till the day of his embarkation, the 22d of February, when the removal of all the British forces from thence of course rendered his longer stay there impracticable. While waiting to be guided by the progress of events in the choice of a new station, Mr. Lockhart continues to improve himself in a knowledge of the language, and to afford assistance to Mr. Hobson in the care of the hospital at Macao.

The number of patients that were admitted into the hospital at Canton during the year 1839, was about 800, making an aggregate, since the commencement of the Institution in November, 1835, of about 7000. For the six months of 1840, that it remained open, Dr. Parker has left no report; but the eagerness for medical aid, and the number of patients, were never greater than at the time he left Canton, on the 17th of June.—The number of patients admitted to the hospital at Macao, during one month and a half of 1839, and eleven months (from August 1st to June 30th) of 1840–41, was 1457,—making, with those admitted during three months of 1838, a total of 2150. At Chusan, during a period of little more than five months, amid much greater opportunities of free access to the people, the number of patients attended to was 3502.

The treasurer's accounts are submitted to the examination of the meeting. In those exhibited at the first annual meeting in November, 1838, after an expenditure, during three quarters, of \$1741.85, a balance was shown of \$780.71. The expenditures since that date has been \$1631.07, and the receipts \$2411.98, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer, at this date, of \$1561.62.

It remains to be observed, that, owing to the departure from China of several office-bearers of the Society, the committee have found it necessary to make some provisional appointments, which they hope will meet the approbation of the meeting. Mr. Wetmore had become treasurer on Mr. Archer's departure from China, when he and Mr. Green, the auditor of accounts, both notified their return

home. Mr. Snow and Mr. Leslie were then requested to fill their respective places. But Mr. Snow being also called away, it became necessary to fill up anew the office of treasurer: Mr. Delano accepted it, at the request of the committee. Mr. King having also left China, Mr. Brown of the Morrison Education Society has undertaken the duties of corresponding secretary. Though the president and all but two vice-presidents are at present absent from China, yet as these officers have no specific duties to perform, it has not appeared necessary to supply their places.

In conclusion, the committee have to hope, that the Society will feel satisfaction with the proceedings of its agents; and with this hope they now resign their offices into the hands of the meeting.— They cannot refrain from expressing gratitude to Him whose creatures we all are, for opportunities afforded them of benefiting their fellow-men, while they look forward, with confident expectation to continually enlarging fields of usefulness, and increasing opportunities of conveying to the *minds* of their patients the healing influences of moral care, and especially of the hopes that the Gospel alone offers.

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ART. V. *Report of the Medical Missionary Society's operations at Chusan in 1840-41.* By W. Lockhart.

THE island of Chusan having been brought under British influence, it was judged desirable, by the committee of the Medical Missionary Society, to send one of its agents to Tinghae, the chief town of that district, with the view of establishing a Hospital there, for the relief of the natives, and for carrying on the objects of the Society, as far as possible, and thus in a new station to test the advantages of this means for obtaining a beneficial influence over the minds of the people.

Accordingly, the operations of the M. M. S. were commenced at Chusan, September 13th, 1840, and terminated February 22d, 1841; during this period, as will be seen by the list of cases, 3502 patients were attended to.

At the first establishment of the hospital, the inhabitants did not understand its object; but by attention being paid to some of the sick, who were met in the streets, and by explaining to others that me-

dicine would be given for the relief of their ailments, if they applied for it, some few were induced to attend; and shortly afterwards great numbers came daily at all hours, desiring that medicines might be given to them. At some times as many as 200 old and new cases presented themselves in one day, but this large number was unusual; from 80 to 120 being the common amount on fine days during the latter weeks the hospital was open.

Besides attendance on such persons as resorted to the hospital, several were attended at their own homes; by which an opportunity was given to observe the management of families in that part of the country, and freer intercourse maintained with the people, than might otherwise have been practicable. Occasionally, when parties were sent to various parts of the island, visits were made to distant villages, and medicines afforded to many afflicted with disease; and where the cases could not, for various reasons, be attended to at the moment, cards of direction were given, to enable them to come to the city, where they could receive the required aid.—Papers stating the nature of the hospital were also sent to the villages, in various vallies; and in a short time patients came from all parts of the island, seeking relief; also from Ningpo, Hangchow foo, (the capital of the province), and other neighboring towns on the main, as well as from Pooto, Lowang, and other islands: many Fuhkeën men from the trading junks at Sing-keä-mun (a large seaport town at the S. E. point of the island) were applicants. Indeed, the number of patients from the city itself was very small, compared with those who came from a distance. During the last six weeks of residence, the number of individuals who came from Lowang, a large island about 30 miles south of Chusan, was sometimes 40 or 50 in one day. Of these, some, who required frequent attention, remained in the city; others came and went as their medicine was expended, or according to the time prescribed to them.

In respect to the *climate*, it may be observed that during the south monsoon, the weather was hot, and sometimes very oppressive—the thermometer in the shade frequently standing at 90° during the day: the average for the night being about 72°. During the north monsoon, the weather was generally very cold, with fine clear days. Towards the latter end of December, 1840, and during the whole of January and February, 1841, the thermometer was as low as 25° or 26° during the night; and occasionally, when the wind was high, it stood at 28° during the day. Of course, at this time, there was much ice on all the ponds, though the duration of this low temperature was



never long enough to cause the canals to be frozen over. Little snow fell during the winter, and never in sufficient quantity to cover the plain. The hills round the city were once only capped with snow for three or four days. The natives of the island said that the cold of winter was frequently much more severe, that ice was very thick, and that much snow lay in the vallies.

It may be asked,—seeing the favorable position of the island (in lat.  $30^{\circ}$  N., and long.  $122^{\circ} 5'$  E.), and the comparative mildness of the climate,—does much disease exist among the natives themselves, or was it from particular causes alone that the British troops suffered so severely while located there?

Several intelligent Chinese, when questioned on the subject of the prevalence of fever, said, that it was very common over the whole island, but especially so in the vallies where the fields were kept constantly under water, and that during last year disease prevailed to a very much greater degree than is generally the case, and this not only on the island of Chusan, but about Ningpo, Chinhae, Hangchow foo, and other places. Indeed the number of Chinese, who were seen to be suffering under fever or its consequences, was very great. Some parts of the city, being very low and damp, were extremely unhealthy; of this the *cheheën*, or magistrate's office, was a striking example, for of the whole number of British officers, civil and military, who lived there, not one escaped severe attacks, either of fever or dysentery, and the place had to be evacuated, and other quarters chosen for the magistracy. There can be no doubt that the malaria exists to a powerful degree, in nearly the whole of the vallies, arising from the excessive moisture in which the surface of the ground is kept by the banking up of the streams from the hills, and during wet weather the canals and dikes overflow, and the country is flooded with water. During the summer months, the days are very hot; and at night the dews are exceedingly heavy, so that if any one be exposed at this time, their clothes soon become saturated with moisture.

As to the reasons to be assigned for the degree of sickness that prevailed among the troops while at Chusan, this is not the place to speak fully of them, and doubtless the medical gentlemen connected with the force will publish portions of their own reports. But a few of the causes may be hinted at, of which the most prominent were—the laborious but unavoidable duties which the men had to perform—their exposure to the sun by day and to the heavy dews by night, united to which was the want of fresh provisions, which could not at

first be at all procured.—When the strength of the men was worn down, being exposed to the malaria of the locality in which they were, fever seized upon them, followed by severe and almost incurable dysentery, which proved fatal to a most fearful extent. To so great a degree did these diseases prevail, that of the whole force very few of the men escaped more or less severe attacks.

It is by no means clear, whether the island of Chusan would be at all more unhealthy than any other place of the same latitude, were it not for the mode adopted in the cultivation of rice by means of stagnant water. If a good system of draining the fields were established, or even the flood-gates removed from the streams, whereby the water is dammed up, it is very probable that the land would in a few months become dry, and the excess of malaria would subside, its cause being in a great measure removed. It is impossible to say whether the ground could be thoroughly dried, and whether this would effect the desired change or not; it is at least probable that it would do so, and if the island be ever again in British hands it might be tried.

The mode of irrigation is well shown in the extensive valley of Yungtung, in which Tinghae is situated. Sluices are placed in all the streams and the whole valley is one swamp, indeed so wet, that it is impossible to walk across the valley, except on raised flagged pathways. In all the other vallies where a stream is available, the same mode is adopted, and by much the greater portion. Yentsung, the next valley to the above, is a pool of shallow water. And that malaria should be rife in such districts, when during the hot summer months so large a surface of mud is exposed to the rays of the sun, cannot be wondered at.

In illustration of the report of cases, it may be well to make a few general observations on those diseases which most prominently presented themselves.

*Intermittent Fever.* This disease prevails to a very great extent among the people; and from all that could be ascertained, regarding its prevalence in various districts, by repeated inquiries of respectable Chinese and native medical men, it is very general.

Of the cases which presented, those in which quinine was exhibited soon recovered: but this remedy was only given to patients who came regularly; to others general remedies were given, which appeared in some cases to be beneficial. Several Chinese physicians also applied for relief from this disease, and finding that the quinine was of service to them, would sometimes bring friends for the medi-

cine. They themselves used tiger's bones, ginseng, and other things; but acknowledged that their remedies were not very effectual. Some were pressing in their intreaties for a supply of quinine, which could not be given, as the quantity on hand was very inadequate to the large demands for it.

The two cases of paralysis of the arms from torture, occurred in respectable men. One of these was in the country, endeavoring to buy provisions and other things for sale in the city, when some Chinese soldiers seized him, and having beaten him severely, tied his arms behind him round a tree for a length of time, until he had lost all power of motion. The other man had some property, of which he was robbed by a party of thieves, who then tied his arms behind him in the same manner. Both these cases were benefited by medical treatment.

*Opium smoking.* It was said, by one or two householders, that this was a very common practice among the respectable people, who usually lived in Tinghae, even affecting one third, some said one half, of these persons. But few of them, however, presented themselves at the hospital, desiring medicine to cure them of the habit. Occasionally, persons were seen in private houses using the opium pipe, but no considerable data were afforded, whereby to judge regarding this subject.

*Elephantiasis* prevails to a great extent throughout the island, and many cases were seen in which fearful ravages had been committed by this disease. It presented itself much more frequently in Chusan than it does at Canton, but from what cause is not apparent. Some of the incipient cases were slightly benefited by frequent purgatives, repeated bathing of the limbs with warm water, followed by the use of stimulating liniments. But the period during which the cases were attended to was not sufficient to show whether the benefit would be permanent or not.

*Psora*, and other cutaneous diseases, existed among the people in much the same degree as in other parts of China.

In the case of opening into the trachea, the disease commenced nine years ago, when a small abscess appeared in front of the trachea; this increased in size and probably a large slough came away, and ulceration went on till in course of a short time, an opening was made into the trachea just below the cricoid cartilage, and this enlarged until it attained its present size—three quarters of an inch in diameter, and comprising the whole breadth of the trachea, and is now stationary; the edges have not cicatrized, but secrete a small



quantity of pus. While the wound is open, the man cannot of course speak at all, and breathing is painful to him, as the instant admission of cold air into the lungs produces severe cough; but to obviate this inconvenience, he uses a solid flat plug of paper of proper size, and by carefully adjusting it to the opening, he is able to breathe freely through the mouth, and to speak distinctly though with a rough and hoarse voice. The man had no pain, and enjoyed tolerable health, though he had an emaciated appearance, and was subject to cough, and occasionally to asthmatic attacks.

The case of mortification of both feet occurred in a beggar, who was found lying on some straw in one of the Chinese public offices. He had been much exposed to the severe cold, while poorly clad, and not having had sufficient food, numbness came on in both feet. When he was first seen they were both cold and black; there was also a black gangrenous spot on the tip of the nose. The use of wine and of nourishing diet was of much service at first; a line of separation formed, the man began to rally and was stronger; but suddenly a change took place, great prostration came on, inability to open the jaws supervened, and he shortly died.

The man having disease of the os calcis came from Lowang; large abscesses had formed round the heel for some months, and when he came to the hospital, the posterior half of the os calcis was found to be black and loose, and was easily removed. Considerable hemorrhage took place on the removal of the bone, but soon ceased; healthy granulations sprung up from the surface of the sound bone, and the wound gradually contracted and closed, and shortly afterwards the man was able to walk about with ease.

The compound fracture of the humerus was in a boy 14 years old, and resulted from a gunshot wound received during an affray between a foraging party and some villagers in the valley of Chaeho. A party of sipahis, accompanied by one of their own officers, were buying provisions for the regiment, and had purchased a quantity of fowls and vegetables, when some of the Chinese knocked the money out of the officer's hand, while others ran off with a musket belonging to one of the men; the rest of the party fired at the thieves, and this little boy, who was standing by, received a wound. The ball passed through the left arm a little above the elbow; great hemorrhage had followed, as was evident from the boy's clothes having been saturated with blood; to stop this a small cord had been tightly bound round the arm. When he was brought to the hospital, some days after the accident, the cord was almost buried in the flesh, and



the limb was much swollen; at first, it was thought that the ball had traversed the elbow-joint, but this was found not to be the case; and that the humerus only had been fractured. He remained two months in the hospital, during which time the wound on the inner side healed, and on the outer side 2 or 3 sinuses only remained, at the bottom of which were felt some small portions of loose bone. The fractured bone became consolidated, and the elbow could be moved without pain; and the case promised to terminate favorably in every respect when it was last seen.

The case of compound fracture of the os frontis was in a boy of 16 years, and occurred in a quarrel which took place between some foreign sailors and villagers regarding the sale of a bullock, for which the price had been paid: but a misunderstanding arose, and the owners, wishing to get back the bullock, attacked the sailors, who, in self-defense, drew their cutlasses on their opponents, and this boy received a wound in the head. Much blood flowed from one of the large branches of the temporal artery, which was wounded. The external wound was three inches long, the os frontis was cut through about one inch, and a portion of loose bone lay at the bottom of the wound, which being removed, left the dura mater exposed for the space of a circle, half an inch in diameter. The bleeding gradually ceased, the wound was dressed with simple ointment and wet lint, and a bandage rolled tightly round the head. No symptoms of disturbance of the functions of the brain took place, but profuse suppuration of the whole surface of the wound ensued; this, however, gradually diminished, and the wound closed completely, and the boy left the hospital, having merely a slight pain in the neighborhood of the wound with occasional feelings of uneasiness over the scalp. This case, as well as the former, required watching at the time the island was evacuated, and the hospital necessarily closed; however, it is to be hoped that they will both do well.

It is an interesting subject of inquiry as to what may be the probable cause of the large amount of disease of the eye, which exists among the people of this country. From the delicacy of the organ, and its exposure to irritating agents of various kinds, it is in all countries subject to many diseases, to which this people are liable in common with others; but as will be seen from the subjoined list of cases, trichiasis, entropium, granular lids, catarrhal ophthalmia, pterygium, contraction of the tarsi, and opacity of the cornea, prevail to a very great extent, much greater than is the usual proportion in other parts of the world. It is evident that this cannot arise from the formation

of the eye itself, for though the eyes of the Chinese are small, and the eyelids drawn inwards and downwards, in many cases, so as to make a distinct fold at the inner angle, as is especially seen in many of the females, still this is the natural condition of the eye throughout the whole nation, and it is difficult to understand how the natural state of any organ can make it liable to disease. It is true that some individuals are born with such a conformation of body, that they are more prone than others to disease, but this is altogether an abnormal condition: whereas the form of the eye in this people is, as before mentioned, perfectly natural. And how can it be supposed that almost one third of the human race should be thus predisposed to a diseased condition of so important an organ! It would appear, as the result of observation, that the more frequent occurrence of the above named diseases, arises in a great measure from two causes.

1st. The severe inflammation of the organ, which comes on at the commencement of the northerly and northeasterly winds in October, November, and December: this being permitted to run its course without relief being obtained, leaves as its consequences, various changes in the tissues, of a more or less injurious nature according to the intensity of the primary inflammation of the eye and its appendages, and the healthy or unhealthy condition of the sufferer.

2d. The injurious effects of a practice which is commonly followed by the Chinese barbers of everting the lower lid, and rubbing its inner surface gently with an ivory or bamboo instrument, shaped like a small scoop, which they also pass under the lid and deep into the inner and outer canthi; this they call 'washing the eye,' and the declared intention is the removal of any portion of mucus that may be lodging on its surface. This is a very common habit and may be seen daily in the barber's shops, where, after the head has been shaved, the man sits composed as if enjoying exquisite delight, while the barber is thus *operating* on his eyes. If the person's eyes be examined after this process, they will be found to be very red and in a state of considerable irritation, and in process of time chronic conjunctivitis supervenes, and this being considered as the result of the eye not being sufficiently cleansed, the practice is persisted in, and the conjunctiva of the lid becomes covered with granulations. In other cases, the conjunctiva becomes indurated like thin parchment, the tarsal cartilages contract and induce entropium. Other diseases also result in process of time, variously modified according to circumstances; as for instance, exposure to the cold wind inducing an attack of acute inflammation of the organ.

The cases of entropium were operated upon in the usual mode of removing a fold of skin from the upper lid and dividing the tarsal cartilage. This was, generally speaking, completely successful, and the state of the eye much improved in most of the cases; in others the cornea had become so opaque from the long continuance of the disease that, although the constant pain and irritation caused by the inverted lids were removed, the power of vision was little increased.

The Chinese surgeons adopt a plan of operating for this disease, which is common in Canton as well as in Chusan. The object is to inclose a fold of the upper lid, between two narrow strips of bamboo, which are then bound tightly together at their ends by thread; the fold of skin sloughs and falls off, and the contraction that occurs during the healing of the wound everts the edge of lid. But this is objectionable; in the first place, on account of the pain caused during the separation of the slough, and still more so, from the circumstance that when the disease is thus treated, considerable transverse contraction of the lids takes place, which induces a shortening of the tarsal cartilage, and if this condition of the lid exists to any extent, it is almost as prejudicial to the eye as the original disease, and if it have continued for a length of time, is not remediable by a surgical operation.

During the northerly monsoon, and especially at its commencement, several cases of severe catarrhal ophthalmia presented themselves; in some of these the disease had existed for several days, extensive destruction of the cornea had taken place, and in a few cases, one or both eyes were lost; but when the disease was recent, although very severe, it was in most cases speedily relieved. The plan of treatment adopted was that which is now generally followed; namely using the strong solution of nitrate of silver (10 grains to an ounce of water). This was dropped into the eye, blisters were applied to the temples, and active purgatives administered. The strong solution was applied daily for three or four days, and then changed for one of 5 grains, and occasionally fresh blisters were applied after the first had healed. The success of this practice was on the whole very gratifying; and in no case that can be remembered, did loss of the eye, or deep ulceration of the cornea ensue, when the case had come early under treatment. And it would appear, as the result of the cases met with at Chusan, that the use of the nitrate of silver was much more beneficial in removing the disease, than depletion would have been under the same circumstances. Granular lids prevail to a great extent, and are the result of long continued irritation of the

conjunctiva as above mentioned. This state of granulation of the palpebral conjunctiva induces in course of time entropium, which has already been spoken of: but still more frequently, more or less dense opacity of the cornea itself comes on. It does not appear that persons afflicted with granular lids often become completely blind, but constant pain and lachrymation are produced, and the sight materially injured by the degree of opacity of the cornea which almost constantly accompanies this affection. The application of sulphate of copper, solution of nitrate of silver, and other remedies, were useful in relieving the irritation of the organ, and removing more or less of the opacity of the cornea.

It may not be out of place to mention here, that of all the females who came to the hospital (and they were not few), and of others seen in various parts of the island, not one among them had feet of the natural size. Some were not so much compressed as others, but the practice of confining the feet, during its growth, is universal at Chusan, while at Canton and Macao many women have their feet completely free, and of natural size. Though several females came to the hospital affected with various diseases, and with ulcers of the leg, only in one or two instances was there seen any ulcer or other disease apparently caused by the compression of the foot, and the forced distortion of its bones. It cannot be said with any degree of certainty how far this practice is injurious to health; but it would appear, from the observation of numerous instances, among different classes of society, both in children and adults, that it does not cause so much misery as might be expected from the severe treatment to which the feet are subjected in infancy. Very frequently when walking in the open country, strong healthy women; though having their feet very much compressed, were seen walking about with readiness, and not apparently suffering from any pain in the feet whatever: others also have walked several miles to the hospital, and have had to return home the same day, so that locomotion is by no means prevented.

It is ever interesting to observe the effects on health, which are caused by the habits and customs of a people, and this is one not undeserving of some attention as more intimate acquaintance with the Chinese is obtained. And torturing as this treatment of the feet would appear to be, and unsightly as are its consequences, it is perhaps on the whole not more injurious to health and comfort, than are the practices inflicted by fashion on the female sex in western nations.

The accompanying list of diseases is not entirely without interest in its relation to vital statistics. It shows that intermittent fever



prevails to a considerable extent among the natives of Chusan and the neighboring districts, also that some of the diseases of the eye are very frequently met with; but it is at the same time evident, that the hospital was not open to the admission of patients for a sufficient length of time, to afford any certain data, on which fully to rely; neither is the amount of the population in these districts, so accurately ascertained, as to show the relative amount in that and other localities in China. However, as other openings occur, and fresh stations of the Society are established, some interesting facts regarding the exact state of health among this people may be arrived at, especially if longer residence at any place be afforded than was the case at Tinghae. And, though the trial of the Society's operations at Chusan, was short and imperfect, there can be little doubt that the step which was taken, in sending one of its agents there, was well advised, and shows the advantage of at once occupying every new station that may be practicable; since by endeavoring to administer to their relief, and to remove the diseases to which they are exposed, much can be done among the people for their individual benefit, a better insight obtained into their manners and customs, and a beneficial influence obtained over their minds.

*Register of cases from September 23d, 1840, to February 20th, 1841.*

<i>General and constitutional diseases.</i>			
Intermittent fever . . .	423	Rheumatism . . .	76
Anasarca after fever . . .	25	Nodosity of joints . . .	2
Ascites . . .	3	Partial paralysis of arms . . .	2
Enlargement of spleen . . .	6	"    "    of face . . .	1
Dysentery . . .	7	Paralysis of arms caused by torture inflicted by Chinese officers . . .	2
Icterus . . .	10	Prostration from starvation; (1 died, 1 recovered) . . .	2
Dyspepsia . . .	62	Erysipelas of face and limbs . . .	4
Gastrodysia . . .	5	Salacia . . .	1
Constipation . . .	3	Opium smoking . . .	5
Hæmatemesis . . .	2	<i>Cutaneous diseases.</i>	
Chronic hepatitis . . .	2	Elephantiasis of one leg . . .	27
Hæmoptysis . . .	2	Elephantiasis of both legs . . .	16
Tussis . . .	61	Elephantiasis of both legs, with deep sloughs upon leg . . .	1
Asthma . . .	2	Elephantiasis of both legs, loss of toes, protrusion of metatarsal bones . . .	1
Bronchitis . . .	4	Elephantiasis of both legs, with deep ulcers . . .	3
Chronic laryngitis . . .	1		
Cynanche tonsillaris . . .	6		
Headache . . .	13		
Toothache . . .	3		
Disordered bowels in children . . .	7		

Psoriasis inveterata of whole body . . . . .	8	Contusion of various joints . . . . .	16
Psoriasis of leg . . . . .	16	Syphilis, chancres . . . . .	2
Psoriasis of nates . . . . .	4	Gonorrhœa and bubo . . . . .	2
Psoriasis of ham . . . . .	2	Stricture of urethra . . . . .	1
Psoriasis of face . . . . .	1	Mortification of both feet, and sloughing of part of the nose from cold . . . . .	1
Psora . . . . .	140	Sloughs on both feet . . . . .	1
Psora inveterata . . . . .	43	Large slough on the larynx . . . . .	1
Lepra of body and limbs . . . . .	12	Large slough on nates with great induration of cellular tissue . . . . .	1
Tinea capitis . . . . .	6	Large slough on face in children . . . . .	2
Tinea scutulata . . . . .	2	Anchylolysis of wrist with carious bone . . . . .	2
Ecthyma . . . . .	2	Caries of tibia . . . . .	1
Purpura hæmorrhagica . . . . .	1	Necrosis of tibia . . . . .	1
<i>General surgical affections.</i>			
Abscesses of various parts . . . . .	115	Removal of half of the os calcis by exfoliation . . . . .	1
Thecal abscess of fingers . . . . .	5	Caries of ulna, great bony deposition from periostitis . . . . .	1
Sinus of thigh . . . . .	1	Necrosis of humerus . . . . .	1
Inflammation of knee joint . . . . .	1	Caries of alveoli of supra-maxillary bone . . . . .	3
Sloughing of tendon of index finger . . . . .	1	Caries of ilium . . . . .	1
Accidental amputation of finger . . . . .	1	Caries of one of the phalanges of the middle finger . . . . .	1
Inflammation of submaxillary glands . . . . .	1	Caries of glenoid cavity of the scapula . . . . .	1
Inflamed mamma . . . . .	3	Perforation of bony palate, secondary syphilis . . . . .	1
Irritable ulceration round the nipple . . . . .	4	Compound fracture of humerus, a gun-shot wound . . . . .	1
Carbuncle . . . . .	1	Compound fracture of os frontis, from blow of a cutlas . . . . .	1
Tumor of neck . . . . .	1	Old dislocation of the head of the radius . . . . .	1
Large tumor of face . . . . .	1	Contraction of elbow . . . . .	1
"    "    on back of neck . . . . .	1	Dorsum of hand thrown back on forearm, from burn . . . . .	1
Indurated swelling of leg . . . . .	1	Distortion of foot, sole looking upwards and backwards, so that the man walked on his instep . . . . .	1
Enlarged glands of neck . . . . .	2	Contraction of supinator radii longus, with inability to move the wrist joint . . . . .	1
Polypus nasi (both removed) . . . . .	2	Dislocation of lower jaw both sides . . . . .	1
Ulcers of various parts . . . . .	679		
Large opening into trachea below the cricoid cartilage . . . . .	1		
Paraphymosis . . . . .	1		
Varicose veins of leg . . . . .	6		
Excrescences round the anus . . . . .	4		
Fistula in ano . . . . .	4		
Fistula in ano, very extensive, traversing the whole of the nates . . . . .	1		
Large bleeding hæmorrhoids . . . . .	1		
Severe bite on the leg by a pig . . . . .	1		
Severe burns on leg . . . . .	2		
Lupus of nose and face . . . . .	4		
Wounds of head and limbs . . . . .	10		
Contusion on thorax . . . . .	10		

Retraction of foot inwards	1	Ulceration of cornea, severe	51
Scrotal hernia . . .	1	Opacity of cornea . . .	311
Inguinal hernia . . .	1	Opacity of cornea, very dense	8
Umbilical hernia . . .	1	Staphyloma . . .	12
<i>Diseases of the ear.</i>			
Surditas from excess of cerumen	6	Abscesses of eyelids and scalp, causing great contraction of eyelids, and loss of vision	1
Surditas from caries of temporal bone . . .	1	Loss of vision in both eyes from dense vascular opacity of cornea . . .	2
Surditas from disease of mastoid cells, large external opening behind the ear . . .	1	Loss of vision in one eye from entropium . . .	16
<i>Diseases of the eye and its appendages.</i>			
Abscess on eyelid . . .	3	Loss of vision in both eyes from entropium . . .	8
Hordeolum . . .	3	Loss of vision in one eye from opacity of cornea . . .	18
Small tumor of lid . . .	1	Loss of vision in both eyes from opacity of cornea . . .	10
Ulcer of lids . . .	1	Loss of vision in one eye, sloughing cornea from catarrhal ophthalmia . . .	16
Inflammation of Meibonian glands . . .	1	Loss of vision in both eyes, sloughing cornea from catarrhal ophthalmia . . .	8
Trichiosis . . .	144	Hernia tridis of one eye . . .	6
Entropium (operated on 22)	70	Hernia tridis of both eyes . . .	2
Ectropium . . .	35	Closure of pupil by lymph	1
Contraction of tarsi . . .	40	Contraction of both pupils to a point . . .	1
Contraction of tarsi (after operative operation for entropium)	24	Synechia anterior . . .	4
Lippitudo . . .	95	Synechia posterior . . .	8
Conjunctivitis . . .	20	Cataract lenticular . . .	6
Catarrhal ophthalmia, severe	134	Cataract capsular . . .	5
Chronic ophthalmia . . .	8	Amaurosis . . .	4
Granular lids slight opacity	220		
Granular lids with much opacity . . .	30		
Pterygium (operated on 6)	146		
Contraction of puncto lacrymalia . . .	1		
Ulceration of cornea, slight	80		
			Total 3502

ART. VI. *Report of the Medical Missionary Society's operations at Macao in 1840-41.* By BENJAMIN HOBSON.

In July, 1838, the Society's hospital in Macao, as mentioned in a former report, was first opened for the reception of patients. It was closed on the 5th of Oct. following, in consequence of the absence of any other medical officer to take charge of the establishment.

On the first of July, 1839, it was reopened; but owing to the extraordinary events of that year, it was found necessary to suspend its operations on the 15th of the subsequent month. During that short space, 167 persons applied for medical relief. Although medicines were administered for some months afterwards to occasional applicants, the doors of the hospital were not again thrown open to receive either in or out-patients until August, 1840.

From that time up to the present (June 30th, 1841), with the exception of occasional interruptions from the unsettled state of affairs, there has been a portion of each day devoted to this department of the Society's operations.

The capabilities of this institution have not as yet been fully tested, both from its recent origin, and the fear and disquietude which pervaded the native community a few months since, as well as from a reluctance to allow its medical duties to encroach upon the time that was necessary to devote for acquiring some attainments in the language: all of which have induced a less extensive opening of the hospital than otherwise would have been desirable. But now, judging from the increase of attendance for the last few months, from this city, and the numerous and populous towns and hamlets in this vicinity, it is reasonably anticipated that its influence and usefulness will rapidly advance.

The cases that have come under treatment have been varied, but as will be seen from the subjoined list are chiefly surgical. A few of the more important ones were admitted into the house, and if their circumstances required it, a small allowance of money was granted to buy rice and fuel. Many more would have gladly availed themselves of the convenience which the wards afforded, had it been considered expedient at the time to receive them. While speaking upon this subject it may not be out of place to observe, that when the hospitals are not under the surveillance or jurisdiction of Chinese officers, as they have been at Chusan and Macao, there are most pleasing facilities afforded for distributing religious books, and holding free intercourse with the people.

If we may judge from the experience of the past, both here and at Chusan, there appears no want of readiness on the part of the natives to acknowledge the superiority of foreign medical skill, nor any indisposition to avail themselves of the gratuitous aid proffered to them. But until full confidence is experienced, there is a strong and natural aversion to submit to operations, or patience sufficiently great to continue for any length of time, the use of the remedies prescribed.



The treatment of chronic diseases is as usual less satisfactory than the acute, as the patient not being wholly disabled by the former is less anxious about recovery, and more unwilling to persevere in the mode of treatment recommended. But although there is often impatience manifested in not receiving immediate cure, and great dread of enduring pain, yet when the patient has decided to submit to the operation proposed he generally bears it with fortitude. In minor operations, it is found better at once to perform them without consulting the patient, as they are completed before there is time for the fears to be excited. A few general remarks upon the tabular list of cases will close the present report.

Of the diseases of the eye which form such an essential and important class of the maladies of this people, catarrhal and chronic ophthalmia, acute conjunctivitis, granular lids, entropium, pterygium, and trichiasis, seem to be the most general. These ophthalmia, which the native physicians appear never to attempt to remedy, from neglect or irritation, usually excite a varicose state of the vessels of the conjunctiva, and a thickened vascular condition of the cornea and tarsi, terminating in opacity, leucoma, and final loss of vision. In the catarrhal and acute ophthalmia, although the practice of employing local stimulants is not recommended by some high authorities in ophthalmic surgery, yet the use of nitrate of silver from 5 to 10 grains to an ounce of distilled water, has been found very successful, conjoined with aperients in their treatment. Strong solutions also of sub-acetate of lead, and sulphates of copper and zinc, have proved of the greatest service in the chronic ophthalmia with granulations and opacity.

The natives of this province, especially aged persons, appear very liable to cataract, and it is hoped that the next report will contain data of some value, regarding their general character and treatment.

Cutaneous diseases also form a principal part of the diseases of the Chinese. Pustular scabies affects the lower orders to a great extent, and although often formidable in its appearance, is rapidly cured by the union of sulphur with some oxide of mercury. A similar kind of treatment has been very successful in curing psoriasis annulata.

The ulcers enumerated include ulcerations succeeding wounds, injuries, and other causes, affecting different parts of the body, but chiefly the lower extremities. They are very numerous among the working classes, arising probably from the heavy weights borne, a poor vegetable diet, or want of cleanliness. From neglect and in-

appropriate applications they often become large and indolent, but by means of ablution and dressings of warm water, escharotic solutions, or stimulating ointments, they speedily assume a healthy appearance. As linen is difficult to obtain, and oiled silk expensive, a kind of paper manufactured by the Chinese, which is soft, flexible, not easily rent, and peculiarly well adapted to spread ointments upon, has been in a great measure substituted for the former; and for the latter, oiled paper of a superior quality, also prepared by the natives; the same brushed over with a thin coating of gum arabic forms an efficient sticking plaster for small wounds.

In September, a boy aged 16, from the country, was admitted as a patient with three large sloughing ulcers of the leg. His health was impaired, and his pulse quick and feeble; some medicines were administered, and the ulcers at first poulticed, and afterwards dressed with solutions of nitrate of silver, sulphate of copper, and the ordinary stimulating ointments,—but no benefit followed their use; on the contrary the ulcers assumed a phagedenic character, and attended with irritative fever; other remedies also equally failed in checking the progress of the ulceration. Opium, dissolved in nitric acid slightly diluted, was now applied, which happily produced an immediate change, the deep sloughs of muscle, nerves, and vessels were thrown off, and all the sores presented a healthy granulating appearance. The warm water dressing, with the occasional use of sulphate of copper in solution, now speedily healed them.

The abscesses usually met with are large and chronic. Those of the scalp are frequent. Carbuncles, which are so common in hot climates, often come under treatment.

Acute rheumatism has not yet been observed, but on the contrary, chronic rheumatic pains of the joints and muscles, are daily seen, arising probably from the usual causes of cold and damp in winter.

Wounds and contusions have been numerous, some have been severe from attacks by pirates. The chief character has been lacerated and superficial. A few have been punctured and gun-shot wounds.

In April, a patient aged 24 was admitted with a gun shot wound of the leg; he stated that he received the shot from a Portuguese soldier, who suspected him unjustly to be a thief; it was followed by considerable hemorrhage and pain. A native friend, seeing the ball near the outlet of the wound, forthwith by a gash cut it out. About two days afterwards he came to the hospital. The ball had entered posteriorly by the side of the tendo achilles, two inches above the inferior extremity of the fibula, leaving a round ragged wound; and

comminuting that bone, remained flattened and uneven at the surface of the wound in front. The incision which had been made to extract it was three inches in length, parallel and close to the anterior tibial artery. Several loose portions of bone were removed, warm water dressing applied, the leg rolled, and its position fixed.

The wound quickly granulated and healed, with the exception of a sinus anteriorly, which was kept open by portions of loose bone still felt deeply in the wound. These gradually becoming more superficial, were taken out with little injury to the soft parts; in a month the patient was dismissed, the leg being straight and strong.

In September, a man aged 40, from the island of Honam near Canton, entered the hospital suffering excruciating pain from retention of urine. On examining the patient, it was discovered that he was frequently subject to these seizures, but they were of short duration compared with the present, which was three days. The bladder was readily recognized, distended with fluid rising up to the umbilicus, the pulse quick, and countenance anxious. The urine was immediately drawn off by a silver catheter; it was dark, of strong ammoniacal odor, and exceeded two quarts. The next day it was again necessary to renew the operation, and for many days afterwards, changing the size. The prostate was five times its natural size, and the urine deposited large quantities of thick white sediment, which on examination was found to be chiefly the magnesiophosphates. Active purging, with the daily use of the catheter, in three weeks restored him to his usual health; he returned subsequently to offer thanks, and had continued well. As future attacks might reasonably be expected, a silver catheter was made for him at his own expense, which he learned how to use. Other cases of retention from stricture, or enlarged prostate, have been similarly treated, with the warmest thanks for the relief imparted.

Two cases of dislocation, one of the humerus into the axilla, and the other of the first phalanx of the thumb upon the anterior surface of the metacarpal bone may just be noticed. Both had been dislocated for more than six weeks when they applied for admission. The first was occasioned by a fall from the mast to the deck of a ship, and the other from a blow. In the one case, extensive and counter-extension was steadily maintained for two hours and a half, by means of ropes and pulleys; and the other for a considerable length of time and repeatedly, by a small cord fixed with a clove hitch; but neither of them could be reduced, although the system was nauseated by tartarized antimony. Farther efforts could not be employed.

A few interesting cases of thickening and deposition of serum in the cellular tissue of the leg, greatly distorting its size and shape, have been treated successfully, with stimulating liniments, equal and continued pressure by rollers, and saline aperients. But as soon as the pressure is removed, and the patient begins to walk, the disease has a tendency to return, and the integuments thicken, and become hard, as in elephantiasis.

Some cases of enlarged spleen have come under observation, but too few at present to remark upon.

From the many opportunities that have presented, in examining the effects of opium-smoking upon the Chinese, some allusion to it may be expected. It is the unbiassed conviction of the writer from the cases observed, that its habitual use is injurious to the health and happiness of those addicted to the practice. Its baneful influence is insidious but certain; and its moderate indulgence, if means permit, lays the foundation for its continued and increasing use.

The three cases of poisoning mentioned in the list, were produced by swallowing a large dose of the extract of opium, under the influence of excited feelings; two were dead before remedies could be employed, the other, a young female, recovered, having vomited the opium before it could be absorbed into the system.—Farther remarks upon the nature and character of the diseases of this and the neighboring provinces, will be reserved for a future report, when more ample opportunity has been afforded, to form an important and more extended analysis of them.

*Register of diseases attended to in M. M. S. Hospital at Macao from August 1840, to July 1841.*

<i>Diseases of the eye.</i>			
Catarrhal ophthalmia . . .	35	Glaucoma . . .	1
Chronic ophthalmia . . .	21	Iritis . . .	6
Conjunctivitis acute and ch.	38	Nyctalopia . . .	4
Cataract . . .	22	Synechia posterior . .	1
Entropium . . .	16	Closure of pupil . .	2
Ectropium . . .	4	Loss of vision . .	11
Granular lids . . .	43	Diseased eyelids . .	11
Opacity of cornea . . .	35	Conical cornea . .	1
Ulcers of cornea . . .	8	Ptoxis . . .	1
Staphyloma . . .	5	Tumor of upper lid . .	1
Pterygium . . .	28	Enlarged carnicula . .	1
Leucoma . . .	10	Abscesses of lachrymal sac	1
Trichiasis . . .	15	<i>Diseases of the skin.</i>	
Amaurosis . . .	12	Scabies . . .	97
Epiphora . . .	6	Psoriasis . . .	47
Hypopium . . .	3	Leprosy . . .	7
		Impetigo . . .	9



Porrigio . . . . .	9	Abscesses . . . . .	70
Herpes . . . . .	7	Carbuncles . . . . .	19
Lichen . . . . .	9	Rheumatism . . . . .	96
Ecthyma . . . . .	4	Lumbago . . . . .	6
Strophulus . . . . .	1	Intermittent and continued	
Bullæ . . . . .	1	fever . . . . .	13
Icthyosis . . . . .	1	Onychia . . . . .	14
Erysipelas . . . . .	1	Whitloe . . . . .	7
<i>Diseases of the chest.</i>		Inflammation of joints . . . . .	18
Acute bronchitis . . . . .	2	Disease of hip joint . . . . .	5
Chronic bronchitis . . . . .	17	Dislocations . . . . .	4
Hæmoptysis . . . . .	8	Fractures . . . . .	3
Catarrh . . . . .	33	Necrosis and caries . . . . .	9
Asthma . . . . .	2	Exfoliation of outer table of	
Chronic laryngitis . . . . .	1	skull . . . . .	1
<i>Diseases of the abdomen.</i>		Exfoliation of the lower jaw . . . . .	4
Dyspepsia . . . . .	30	Anasarca . . . . .	17
Ascites . . . . .	4	Cachexy . . . . .	9
Diarrhæa . . . . .	16	Thickening of cellular tissue	
Enlarged spleen . . . . .	5	of the leg . . . . .	11
Inguinal hernia . . . . .	4	Diseased cervical glands . . . . .	17
Inguinal hernia congenital . . . . .	1	Varicose veins . . . . .	11
Umbilical hernia congenital . . . . .	1	Enlarged thyroid gland . . . . .	6
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	7	Inflammation of tendo achilles . . . . .	7
Constipation . . . . .	5	Encysted tumors of face . . . . .	2
Gastrodynia . . . . .	2	Ganglia on tendons . . . . .	4
<i>Diseases of the urinary organs.</i>		Poisoning by opium by taking	
Retention of urine from enlarged		a large dose of the extract . . . . .	3
prostrate or stricture . . . . .	10	Deformity of bones of foot from	
Hydrocele . . . . .	8	light and irregular bandaging . . . . .	1
Diseased testi . . . . .	5	Anomalous or unnecessary to	
Phymosis (congenital) . . . . .	2	name . . . . .	64
Ulcers of prepuce and glans		Vaccinations not entered.	
penis . . . . .	6	GENERAL SUMMARY.	
Bubo . . . . .	8	Ophthalmic diseases . . . . .	342
Dysuria . . . . .	3	Cutaneous diseases . . . . .	191
Gonorrhœa . . . . .	9	Pectoral diseases . . . . .	63
<i>Diseases of the uterine system.</i>		Abdominal diseases . . . . .	75
Amenorrhœa . . . . .	3	Urinary diseases . . . . .	51
Suppressio mensis . . . . .	2	Uterine diseases . . . . .	10
Prolapsus uteri . . . . .	1	General and local diseases not	
Inflammation of pudenda . . . . .	4	classified . . . . .	725
<i>General diseases.</i>			
Ulcers . . . . .	220	Total	1457

ART. VII. *Illustrations of men and things in China: angling for frogs; trials of strength; economy of Chinese workmen; quadrating cash.* From a private Journal.

ANGLING *for frogs.* I observed a lad one evening, with a fish-pole and line, walking about in the grass, along the banks of the rice-fields, and on making up to him found that he was catching frogs, or 'field hens,' as he called them. He bobbed the pole up and down in the tall sedge a few times, and presently pulled up a lusty croaker, which was straight conveyed to the basket hanging by his side to join a dozen more already in it. There was no hook attached to the line; the bait, a live young frog, was only tied around its body, and at this time apparently writhing with pain from the bite of the frog just caught. This strange kind of bait—strange to me because it seemed to prove the whole race of frogs guilty of downright cannibalism—was employed by several other lads, companions of my new acquaintance, who were angling for their dinners out of the paddy-fields. Frogs are constantly seen in market, sold as articles of food, and I am informed that they are usually caught in this manner; but perhaps the charge of devouring their species can be explained away by supposing that the bobbing and kicking of the bait at the end of the line attracts their attention, and they jump at it.

*Trials of strength.* The Chinese have a mode of testing the bodily strength of persons by causing them to lift stones of different weights. These stones are placed like wheels at each end of an axle about four feet long, and weigh from 15 to 50 catties each. Light ones are made of wood for young persons to practice. They are lifted with one or both hands, either over the head or at arm's length while standing erect or akimbo—indeed in all possible ways to exhibit their muscular prowess. This was the mode of testing the candidates for military renown at Canton, as is described on page 167 of the last volume. A note, explanatory of the 3d verse of Zechariah, chap. XII, in the Pictorial Bible says, when speaking of a burdensome stone, 'that according to Jerome, large and heavy round stones were kept in the towns and villages of Judea, and the youth, exercised themselves in trying who should lift it highest.' In the piratical Barbary states, it is said that European captives, when disposed of as slaves, were compelled by their captors or intended purchasers to afford evidence of strength by lifting large stones, provided for the purpose.

*Economy of Chinese workmen.* The number of itinerant workmen of one kind or another, which line the sides of the streets, or occupy the areas before public buildings in Chinese towns, is a remarkable feature. Fruiterers, pastry-men, cook-stalls, venders of gimcracks, and wayside shopkeepers, are found in other countries as well as in China; but to see a traveling blacksmith or tinker, an itinerant glass-mender, a peripatetic umbrella-mender, a locomotive seal-cutter, an ambulatory barber, a migratory banker, a peregrinary apothecary, or a walking shoemaker and cobbler, one must travel hitherwards. These movable establishments, together with fortune-tellers, herbsellers, chiromancers, &c., pretty well fill up the space, so that one often sees both sides of the street in Canton literally lined with the stalls or tools of persons selling or making something to eat or to wear. The money-changer has simply a small table, with a few drawers, behind which he sits; the cutter of seals has a similar stand on which he works. The barber has the chest of drawers holding his apparatus contrived like a seat, and if he has not a furnace of his own he heats his water at the blacksmith's, or the cook's fire near by, perhaps shaving his friend gratis by way of recompense. The herbseller or apothecary chooses an open place, where he will not be trampled upon, and there displays his simples and his boluses, with his gay signs and promises to all around. The book-pedler, fortune-teller, and chooser of lucky days, arrange themselves on either side, with their tables and array of sticks, pencils, boards and pictures, all trying to "catch a little pidgeon." The spectacle-mender, the cutter of rings, the razor-grinder, the maker of clay puppets, and the cobbler, are not far off, all plying their trades as busily as if they were in their own shops. Then besides the hundreds of stalls for selling articles of food, dress, or ornament, there are innumerable pedlers going to and fro with baskets slung on their shoulders, each bawling his own peculiar cry, which, with coolies transporting burdens, chair-bearers carrying sedans, and passengers following one another like a stream, so fill up the streets, hardly six feet wide anywhere, that it is no easy matter to navigate among them. Notwithstanding all these obstructions, it is worthy of note, and highly praiseworthy in the Chinese, that these crowds pass and repass with the greatest rapidity, without altercation or disturbance, each one giving in a little, and passing by his neighbor with the utmost quietness.

Among all the street workmen, hardly one of them excels the blacksmith for the portability of his establishment. The construction of his bellows has already been explained (Vol. IV. page 38), but that is only

a part of his economy. I saw one a few days since, mending a pan, and the arrangement of his tools was very unique. The fire was held in an iron basin, not unlike a coal-scuttle in shape, and the mouth-piece of the bellows entered on the back corner. The anvil was a small square mass of iron placed on a block, and a partition basket close by held the coal and his tools, with the old iron and other rubbish he carried. The water to temper the iron was contained in an earthen pot, which just at this time was most usefully employed in boiling his dinner over the forge fire. After he had done the job, he took off his dinner, threw the water on the fire, picked out the coals and put them back into the basket, threw the ashes away, set the anvil astride of the bellows, and, laying the fire-pan on the basket, slung the bellows on one end of his pole, and the basket on the other, and walked off.

*Quadrating cash* is a term which may be applied to a very common game among the Chinese, and which consists in throwing down a handful or an unknown number of cash, and counting them out by fours; the issue of the game depends on the remainder. This game is called *cha tan*, and in this part of the country, is one of the most popular; even beggars, who have hardly a cash, and people in the streets, who are waiting for employment, are often seen playing it, and in the gambling-houses, it is one of the most common games. Small stones, bits of crockery, and buttons, are sometimes used as well as cash. There are three modes of betting. In one case, suppose the bettor simply says one odd, and stakes 30 cash on his bet, he sweeps up 90 cash, if that proves to be the case, but only loses his stakes if the remainder is 0, 2, or 3. This is called *fan tan*, and goes on the principle, that as there are three chances to one that the bettor will lose, so if he wins, in fairness, he trebles his wager. A second variety, called *tae ming*, goes by opposites. To do this, a square is drawn, or supposed to be drawn, having the side nearest the holder marked 1, his right hand side 2, his left hand 4, and the opposite side 3. If the bettor says one odd, he doubles his stakes if that remainder turns up, but loses them if there be three left. Should 2 or 0 be left, neither party loses or wins. In a third sort, called *neem*, the wagerer says he will buy 1 remainder to get 2, (or 3, or 4 as he pleases). Then, if on quadrating the pile, one cash be left, he doubles his stakes, but loses it if there be 3 or 0 left; while each party keeps his own if there be 2 left. One reason of the popularity of the game is perhaps owing to the ease of playing it, the difficulty of deception, and the number of persons who can play it at once—all of



them the same variety, or each taking a different one. Ten, twenty, and more men, are often seen around a table, different members of the group exhibiting all the passions of the gambler—fear, hope, success or disappointment, as they win or lose alternately. A clerk on the inside of the table holds the stakes, and keeps the accounts, remunerating himself and his master from the winners by a small percentage. The petty officers of government also receive a sum from these establishments for connivance, the amount of which depends altogether upon the arrangement the parties can make, since the laws strictly interdict all gambling.

**ART. VIII.** *Journal of Occurrences: new plenipotentiary and admiral; their rapid traveling; their line of policy; British forces in China; second expedition northward; manner of conducting the war; Hongkong; H. Rustonjee's donation for seamen; departure of capt. Elliot and commodore Bremer from China; visit of the prefect of Canton; affairs at Canton; Yihshan and his colleagues.*

**THE new plenipotentiary and admiral.** During the night of Tuesday the 10th, the H. E. I. Co.'s steam frigate *Sesostris* arrived in Macao Roads,—having left Bombay on the 17th ultimo,—bringing as passengers—their excellencies *sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, &c., &c.*, her Britannic majesty's SOLE PLENIPOTENTIARY AND MINISTER EXTRAORDINARY to the court of Peking, charged also with the duties of the chief superintendent's office—*sir William Parker, K. C. B.*, rear-admiral, and commander-in-chief of the British naval forces in the East Indies;—*major G. A. Malcolm*, 3d Lt. dragoons (a regiment now in India), secretary of legation to the special mission—*Mr. assistant-surgeon W. Woosnam*, medical attendant to *sir Henry*;—*B. Chinmo, esq.*, naval secretary to the rear-admiral, and *C. E. Tennant* his flag-lieutenant.

Wednesday morning, at daylight, the *Nemesis* went out to the *Sesostris*, and by 8 o'clock *sir Henry Pottinger* and *sir William Parker* had landed,—which they did under a salute from the battery on the *Praya Grande*. They immediately met the major-general, *sir Hugh Gough*, commander-in-chief of the land forces of the expedition (who happened to be for a few days in Macao): after which, accompanied by captain *Elliot* and *Mr. Johnston*, who had gone off in the *Nemesis* to receive them, they proceeded to wait upon his excellency the governor of Macao.

After a conference between sir Henry Pottinger and capt. Elliot, and another between sir Henry and the rear-admiral and the major-general, sir William Parker reëmbarked in the *Sesostris* and proceeded, soon after noon, to Hongkong to assume command of the squadron.

His excellency, sir Henry Pottinger, took up his residence at the office of the chief superintendent, in Macao.

2. *The rapidity of their traveling* is notable, we believe exceeding that of any who ever came from Europe to China. The June mail came on with them. They left London on the 5th of June, and on the 7th of July reached Bombay, which they left on the 17th, arriving in China in 67 days after they left England.

3. *The line of policy* which has been marked out for and by these high officers may easily be conjectured from their public acts—prompt, vigorous, warlike.

On Thursday the 12th, sir William having returned in the *Queen* from Hongkong, a second conference took place between sir Henry Pottinger and the two commanders-in-chief. The governor of Macao returned the visit of their excellencies, the plenipotentiary and the rear-admiral. In course of the day, sir Henry Pottinger inspected the steamer *Queen*, and engaged (so we understand) a passage in her for himself and suite to proceed northward up the coast.

The following notices, &c., are from the Hongkong Gazette extra.

#### NOTIFICATION.

The annexed extract of a letter addressed on the 15th of May last, by H. M.'s principal secretary of state for foreign affairs to sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, and likewise a transcript of one the commissions therein referred to, are published for the general information and guidance of H. M.'s subjects in China.

By order.

G. A. MALCOLM,

Macao, 10th August, 1841.

Secretary to H. M.'s special mission to China.

#### EXTRACT.

Foreign office, May 15th, 1841.

"The queen having been graciously pleased to select you to be H. M.'s plenipotentiary on a special mission to the government of China, and also to act as chief superintendent of the trade of H. M.'s subjects with that country, I herewith transmit to you, in your former character, a full power authorizing and empowering you to negotiate and conclude with the minister or ministers vested with similar power and authority on the part of the emperor of China, any treaty or agreement for the arrangement of differences now subsisting between Great Britain and China: and also a commission, under the royal signet and sign-manual, constituting and appointing you H. M.'s chief superintendent of trade in China.

"These two instruments invest you with all the power and authority requisite for enabling you to discharge the duties which are confided to you.

(Signed)

"PALMERSTON."

True extract.

G. A. MALCOLM,

Secretary to H. M.'s special mission to China.

L. S. VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting! Whereas, by a certain act of parliament made and passed in the session of parliament holden in the third and fourth years of the reign of our late royal predecessor, king William the fourth, intituled "An act to regulate the trade to China and India,"

it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for Us, by any commission or commissions, warrant or warrants, under our royal sign-manual to appoint not exceeding three of our subjects to be superintendents of the trade of our subjects to and from the dominions of the emperor of China, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade, and by any such commission or warrant as aforesaid, to settle such gradation and subordination among the said superintendents (one of whom shall be styled the chief superintendent), and to appoint such officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant such salaries to such superintendents and officers, as we shall from time to time deem expedient. And whereas, by a commission or warrant bearing date the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, our said late royal predecessor, king William the fourth did, in the exercise of the powers conferred by the said act of parliament, appoint William-John, lord Napier, William Henry Chicheley Plowden, esquire, and John Francis Davis, esquire, to be such superintendents as aforesaid:—and whereas, in consequence of the death of the said William-John, lord Napier, who by the said commission or warrant was appointed the chief superintendent, and of the resignation or removal of the other persons, who have from time to time been provisionally appointed to fill the office of chief superintendent, a vacancy has arisen in the said office.—Now know ye, that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, integrity, and skill of our trusty and well-beloved sir Henry Pottinger, a baronet of our United Kingdom, and a colonel in the service of the East India Company, do by these presents, in pursuance and exercise of the authority in us vested by the said act of parliament, appoint him the said sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, to be chief superintendent of the trade of our subjects to and from the dominions of the emperor of China, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade. And we do declare and direct, that the office of him, the said sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, as such chief superintendent aforesaid, shall be holden during the pleasure of Us, our heirs, and successors:—and we do hereby strictly charge and require him, the said sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, in the execution of this our commission, to conform to and observe all such rules and regulations, as are or shall be given to him for his guidance, either under our royal sign-manual, or in such instructions as shall from time to time be given to him in our privy council, or by us through one of our principal secretaries of state.

Given at our court at Buckingham palace, the fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, in the fourth year of our reign.

By her majesty's command.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

Sir Henry Pottinger, baronet, commission.

True copy.

G. A. MALCOLM.

Secretary to her majesty's special mission to China.

#### NOTIFICATION.

In taking charge of the offices of her majesty's sole plenipotentiary, minister extraordinary, and chief superintendent of British trade in China, sir Henry Pottinger deems it requisite and proper to publicly notify, that he enters on his important functions, with the most anxious desire to consult the wishes, and to promote the prosperity and well-being, as well as to provide for and secure the safety, of all her majesty's subjects, and other foreigners (so far as the concerns of the latter can be affected by his proceedings), at this moment residing in any part of the dominions of the emperor of China; and that he will be ready and happy, at all times and under all circumstances, to give his best attention to any questions that may be submitted to him. At the same time, it becomes his first duty to distinctly intimate, for general and individual information, that it is his intention to devote his undivided energies and thoughts to the primary object of securing a speedy and satisfactory close of the war, and that he therefore can allow no consideration connected with mercantile pursuits, and other interests, to interfere with the strong measures which he may find it necessary to authorize and adopt, towards the government and subjects of China, with a view to compelling an honorable and lasting peace.

Sir Henry Pottinger is conscious, that among the persons to whom this notification is addressed, there are few individuals who are not as well qualified as himself, to form a correct estimate of the reliance to be placed on the agreement and promises of the provincial government of Canton. He has intimated to that government, that he is willing for the present to respect the existing truce, but that the slightest infraction of its terms will lead to an instant renewal of active hostilities in this province; and it is accordingly to be borne in mind that such an event is not only highly probable, from the well understood perfidy and bad faith of the provincial officers themselves, but also because they may be compelled, at any moment, by orders from the imperial cabinet, to set aside and disavow their own acts: with these views and sentiments, it only remains for sir Henry Pottinger to warn her majesty's subjects, and all other foreigners, against putting themselves or their property in the power of the Chinese authorities, during the present anomalous and unsettled state of our relations with the emperor; and to declare, that, if they do so, it must be clearly understood to be at their own risk and peril.

Sir Henry Pottinger avails himself of this opportunity to announce, that the arrangements which have been made by his predecessor, connected with the island of Hongkong, will remain in force until the pleasure of her majesty regarding that island, and those arrangements, shall be received; and on this point, sir Henry Pottinger further desires to call the attention of all concerned to the public notice issued by her majesty's plenipotentiary on the 10th of June last.

Dated at Macao on the 12th day of August, 1841.

(Signed)

HENRY POTTINGER,

Her majesty's plenipotentiary.

On Friday the 13th, further conferences having been held between these high officers, the two commanders-in-chief, sir William Parker and sir Hugh Gough, repaired on board the *Queen*, which moved off immediately for Hongkong.

Major Malcolm, accompanied by Mr. Thom, joint-interpreter, proceeded in the *Nemesis* to Canton, bearing letters to the provincial government—the tenor whereof may be conjectured from the notification given above. We understand the authorities in Canton have been duly notified of sir Henry's appointment as plenipotentiary, and of his assumption of the office of chief superintendent.

The arrival of major Malcolm in Canton on the morning of the 14th, produced no small excitement among the Chinese.

4. *The British forces*, now in China, are partly on the coast of Fuhkeen, and partly off Canton. Those in this neighborhood, under command of captain Nias, senior officer, are the *Herald*, *Alligator*, *Sulphur*, *Starling*, *Royalist*, *Young Hebe*, and one steamer—and some hundreds of troops at Hongkong—in all quite enough to repel any aggression the Chinese may be disposed to make.

5. *The second expedition northward*, moved from Hongkong on the 21st instant, and was to proceed up the coast in three divisions, with the ships of war cleared for working their guns. Amoy seems to have been fixed on for the first point of attack, and its fall will probably be announced by the first arrival from the north.

6. *The manner of conducting the war* will, we apprehend, be left to the wisdom and skill of the two commanders-in-chief, sir Hugh Gough and sir William Parker, and be waged in right good earnest, until such time as the Chinese may deem it proper to sue for peace on honorable terms.



7. *Hongkong*—at least the Chinese part of the new settlement—was desolated by a fire on the night of the 12th, from which it has rapidly recovered; the number of inhabitants is again increasing. Lt. William Pedder, R. N. has been appointed harbor-master and marine magistrate; Mr. Alexander Lena, assistant; and Mr. Joseph R. Bird, clerk of the public works. Mr. Samuel Fearon, interpreter and clerk of the court, has been appointed notary-public and coroner. Henry Holgate, esq., has been appointed acting colonial surgeon.

8. *Heerjeebhoy Rustumjee's donation* in behalf of foreign seamen in China, is thus announced in the Hongkong Gazette.

My dear sir,—The large number of foreign seamen at all times adrift in China, and their entire dependence upon the charity of the foreign hospital at Macao, for the comfort they require when suffering from diseases, has frequently attracted my attention. Being aware that this institution is kept up by your personal exertions and gratuitous attendance, and that the funds received for the maintenance of patients sent from on board ship, by which alone it is supported, have been at all times insufficient to meet the expenses of the hospital, I deem it highly desirable that some provision should be made for the support of a useful institution, and to prevent pecuniary losses being entailed on those devoting a large portion of their time to the relief of their suffering fellow-men.

It will afford me much satisfaction to promote this subject, by such means as are in my power, and I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I propose to devote the sum of twelve thousand dollars for that purpose. This amount shall be placed in the hands of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; the interest to be devoted to the maintenance of those patients now dependent upon the hospital; and to meet such expenses as are necessary for the support and efficiency of the institution.

For the management of the funds, I have appointed James Matheson, esq., J. Robt. Morrison, esq., and yourself, granting you conjointly the power of appropriating the whole amount to the founding of a hospital for foreign seamen at Hongkong, or any other British settlement on the coast of China, should such a step be afterwards deemed advisable, and this be considered the most useful way of applying the funds to the object in view.

Hoping that such an institution will continue to prosper, that by it many may be benefited; and that it will receive from government the support and assistance which are necessary to its efficiency,

Believe me, my dear sir, your's faithfully,

(Signed)

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTUMJEE.

To Alexander Anderson, esq., acting surgeon to H. M. superintendents.

9. *Capt. Elliot with his lady and family*, commodore sir J. J. G. Bremer, and Alexander Anderson, esq., embarked on the 24th in the *Atalanta*. Captain Elliot, upon his embarkation, was saluted with 13 guns, from one of the Portuguese forts. The French corvette, '*Danaide*,'—recently arrived—saluted sir Gordon Bremer's broad pennant. The *Atalanta* proceeded to sea the same evening.

10. *Affairs in Canton* continue quiet, though a great deal of anxiety exists among the Chinese in certain quarters. This is caused mainly by the movement of the expedition northward.

11. *The prefect of Canton*, who has acted so prominent a part in negotiations at the provincial city, came post-haste to Macao to seek an interview with sir Henry Pottinger; he saw major Malcolm, and then went back again to his superiors.

12. *Yihshan and his colleagues* still remain at the provincial city; and doubtless continue to deceive their master with their false state-

ments—of which a goodly number may be seen in the accompanying memorial—which we copy from the Canton Press.

The imperial appointed great rebel quelling general Yihshan, and his colleagues Lungwan and Yang Fang most respectfully present this memorial before the throne of the great emperor, detailing how that the ships of the English foreigners have left the provincial river; how that they (the English) have given us back the forts; how that our militia and volunteers have slaughtered a great many native traitors and foreign robbers who were raising disturbances: and how that we have restored tranquillity to the provincial city,—on all of which, looking upwards, we pray that a sacred glance may be cast.

Your slaves, after having sent off their memorial to your majesty, on the 15th day of the 4th month (i. e. Friday, 4th June), detailing the temporary expedients they had had recourse to in the exigencies of the case for the placing of affairs on a perfectly secure basis,—at one and the same time took the greatest precautions for the defense of the city and its tranquilization, and commanded that the English ships should forthwith get up their anchors and depart. The said foreigners immediately got more than ten sail of their ships under weigh and left the river, when one of their commanders, Warren, petitioned us saying, that “the real truth of the matter was the foreign merchants of every nation were very hard pushed for money, and worrying him for payment of their debts, and therefore it was that he and they (captain Warren and the English) had no resource but to beg that they might be cleared off;—that they had no intention whatever to offend or commit any act of aggression upon the heavenly dynasty;—and forasmuch he implored us, the great general and colleagues and all the high officers of the province, that we would supplicate the great emperor to show them mercy, and pardon their offenses.”

Your slave finds, that the foreign ships having on this occasion bolted into the river by violence, was all caused by the native traitors showing them the way; which in fine led to the rude people of the islands and the foreign robbers availing themselves of the state of things to work evil; they robbed and plundered the villages so that we could not but take strenuous measures to extirpate them root and branch. But the traces of these native traitors are exceedingly secret, and cunningly concealed; there are some who put on the clothes of foreigners; there are others who dress like (our) soldiers and militia; their ramifications extend everywhere, so that we must send detachments to scour the whole country to catch them. If we send our regular troops after them in so many directions, it is to be feared that they might not discriminate clearly before slaying, and thus calamity would be entailed on the peaceably disposed people, which might lead to some very shocking catastrophe. It therefore appeared to us the best plan that the country people of the different villages should form themselves into armed associations for mutual defense. The headman (of one of these armed associations) Leäng Tsaeying and others, divided themselves into several bodies, and going in different directions, they succeeded in capturing upwards of two hundred native traitors and foreign robbers, black and white; among which last were two chief persons. Your slave thereupon sent orders to the militia, gentry and others, that as they took them, so should they behead them at Namooan! In reference to one of these chief persons, the said gentry and others reported to us by petition, that “he was in reality Bremer, and that they (the English) were willing to pay a hundred dollars to ransom the body, which they (the said gentry and others) had stowed away in a secluded house;”—but whether this really be the case or not, we shall first investigate clearly and afterwards duly memorialize your majesty thereupon.

Their excellencies proceed to state that they have already sent troops to occupy the forts, issued proclamations to quiet the people, and will immediately commence the work of repairs, &c. After having suffered what they have, we think they will be very slow in proceeding with any work of defence or aggression that will be likely to lead to a renewal of hostilities. Yihshan and his colleagues have earned for themselves a bad reputation among the people of Canton.









# Date Due

Ap 18 '45			
Ap 27 '45			
F 4 '46			
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